

W. W. Stockberger

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1916

No. 41

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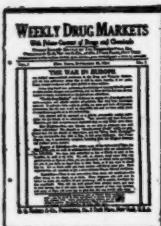
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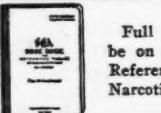
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**D.O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK**

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1916

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## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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## THE DAY OF THE CHEMIST

That the war has opened a new era for American chemists becomes increasingly evident as this year's graduates from many universities find positions with an ease never before equalled. The demand for chemists comes from all sorts of industries. A manufacturer of paper boxes is employing research chemists to discover new methods of paper manufacture so that the cost of producing paper boxes may be reduced; the idea that chemists belong only in a plant making chemicals has been exploded. Still it was not so very long ago that a chocolate manufacturer whose name is known from coast to coast said in answer to a question about his chemist: "Chemist! What do we want of a chemist, this is a chocolate factory, not a chemical laboratory." But chocolate factories are now employing chemists, as are industries in many different fields which are more or less remote from the chemical industry. The day of the chemist is dawning, and for this lesson we undoubtedly have Germany to thank because of her examples of efficiency in the present war, many of which are due in small or large measure to the ability of her chemists.

## ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION

They have very strict laws in Germany against unfair competition at home, but German merchants have no hesitancy in forming cartels or syndicates for the purpose of controlling foreign markets. The United States will be one of the richest fields for exploitation after the war, and if there is anything like the old commercial energy in Germany when peace has been declared we may expect in this country to face keen competition from Germany's manufacturers. It is impossible to foresee just what the conditions will be with respect to Germany's ability to produce goods cheaply enough to compete with American manufacturers. Wages will undoubtedly be high, there will be a scarcity of labor and a lack of efficiency due to the process of readjustment from a war to a peace basis. But, it will probably be one of the first aims of the German Government to aid materially in the recovery of lost foreign trade, and it is not to be wondered at if every encouragement, even subsidies and low freight rates, were afforded to German exporters in the rehabilitation of their business. America may be made the dumping ground for German merchandise. We have heard this disputed, in some instances by importers of German goods themselves, but the United States can easily take the precaution of providing anti-dumping legislation that will protect all American industries against such unfair competition. American laws do not permit business men to organize for their own protection in the matter of prices, so it follows that such protection should be given by the Government. Anti-dumping legislation will not take the place of a tariff such as is needed to give the dye and chemical industry of the United States the impetus it requires, but it will assist in preventing any attempts by German manufacturers after the war to break up this developing American industry.

**NO "GOLD MINE" in BOTANICALS**

We fear that the admonition of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association to "Grow drugs in your own back-yard" may be taken a bit too literally by some people. The Department of Agriculture has had a flood of requests for seeds for the cultivation of various botanicals. It is doubtful whether these embryo drug farmers have any real conception of the difficulties in their way, even after the drug has been grown successfully. One of the most serious difficulties is the problem of marketing. In certain localities where American botanicals are gathered the druggists and other merchants assist the gatherers to market their product. A drug store may be a depot for its locality and after accumulating a certain quantity of ginseng or other plant will forward it to some receiving station for a concern which is actively engaged in the territory in collecting such drugs. As yet, however, there is no general organization in many of the country districts by which botanicals can be gathered in small quantities, accumulated in one warehouse and forwarded to market. The houses in the large centers which handle botanical drugs will not bother with small quantities. A drug farmer who recently visited New York with fifty pounds of burdock root had some difficulty in disposing of it, and sold it at a loss because he did not want to carry it back home with him. The drug houses are not prepared, as a rule, to handle such small quantities. They figure in ton lots, and there would be no profit in their business if they devoted the time necessary to the handling of fifty or hundred pound lots. The cultivation of botanical drugs in this country will not progress far without concerted effort in certain localities, with facilities for marketing the products in large quantities.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH SALVARSAN**

University of Michigan authorities are considerably stirred up because of the publication in a college newspaper of experiments conducted in the chemical laboratories in the manufacture of salvarsan. The utmost secrecy has surrounded the experiments, it is said, the university having no desire to run afoul of the patent laws which give protection in this country to the German patentees of this famous remedy. It is well known, however, that secret experiments have been conducted in many universities, and in view of the distressing need for this Ehrlich remedy it is to be hoped that some of these experiments may result successfully. If salvarsan can be made in this country the Government should license laboratories to turn it out in commercial quantities, with proper compensation to the patentees, until such time as the unrestricted importation of it from Germany is again permitted. In England permits have been granted to large pharmaceutical houses which claim to have discovered successful ways of making it. Some of this salvarsan, or its counterpart made in Canada, has found its way into this country and has been used, but the agents here for the German manufacturers claim that the imitation is nothing like the original and that its use does more harm than good.

**WHITFIELD, N. H.**—George M. Clark and Daniel A. Sullivan, of Concord, have purchased the H. M. Lowe drug store which will be known hereafter as the Quality Store. Both are registered pharmacists and had been affiliated with E. Sullivan and Company of Concord.

**PATENTS ON ASPIRIN EXPIRE IN 1917****Bayer Company Plans Big Advertising Campaign to Popularize Product—Speculation as to Whether Right to use of Trade-Marked Name will be Contested**

The Bayer Company, Inc., which for some months past has been manufacturing aspirin, powdered and in tablets, in this country, has completed plans for a national advertising campaign in which newspapers in cities of 20,000 and over will be used to popularize Bayer tablets of aspirin. It is intimated that there may be a connection between this advertising campaign and the fact that the patents on aspirin (acetyl salicylic acid) expire on February 27, 1917.

Prior to the war aspirin was manufactured by the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany. It was imported largely in the powdered form and sold to pharmaceutical houses, which compressed the powder into tablets, and sold it to the jobbing and retail drug trade.

The war and its consequent interruption of commerce with Germany shut off the importation of aspirin, the price of which advanced in a degree corresponding to the flight which other German synthetics took. The Bayer Company, Inc., of New York then undertook the manufacture of aspirin in the United States. The efforts of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of that company to purchase phenol, from which aspirin is derived, led to newspaper reports that he was engaged in an effort to buy up this product to keep it away from the manufacturers of explosives, who were using it as a base for ammunition sold to the Allies. Dr. Schweitzer finally arranged with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., for a large part of the Edison phenol output, and it then developed that he wanted it for the manufacture of medicinals and not to prevent its use in explosives.

The Bayer Company, Inc., in the early part of this year began selling aspirin in the form of tablets, put up in tin boxes, to the drug trade and announced that tin boxes containing twelve tablets would be sold at wholesale for \$17.28 per gross (12 cents each); bottles containing 24 tablets, \$31.68 per gross (22 cents each), and bottles containing 100 tablets 88 cents each. The "usual retail selling prices" were indicated as follows: 20 cents for the small package, 35 cents for the next size and \$1.25 for the bottle of 100 tablets.

It was a new departure, and many in the trade were at a loss to explain the reason for it. In view of the announcement of the big advertising campaign to be inaugurated by the Bayer Company it would seem as if the putting up of the tablets in boxes and bottles bearing their own label was part of a well-thought-out plan to associate the name Bayer with aspirin in the public mind so that when the patent rights expire and other concerns begin the manufacture of the aspirin, either under that name or as acetyl salicylic acid, the public will have learned to demand the Bayer brand. The Bayer Company denies that such is the object of the advertising campaign, but those who remember the case of phenacetin believe otherwise.

Patent rights on phenacetin expired some years ago. Other manufacturers began making the same product under its chemical name, acetphenetidin, while one or two put it out under the name, phenacetin, although the Bayer Company continued to claim trade-mark rights to phenacetin. Lehn & Fink have for years, as is well known in the trade, sold acetphenetidin under the name of phenacetin and the Bayer Company has never contested this right in the courts. The Castoria decision of some years ago is cited by many in the trade as the probable outcome of any attempt by the Bayer Company to prevent any other manufacturer from using the names phenacetin or aspirin. The court held in the Castoria case that when the patents expired on Castoria the exclusive right to the use of the name also expired, the name becoming public property.

There is considerable speculation in the drug trade as

(Concluded on page 14.)

### **U. S. ASPHALT INDUSTRY PROSPEROUS**

#### **Uses for Asphaltum are Increasing and Now Embrace Many Processes in the Chemical Field—Work so Far In This Direction Largely Experimental**

The asphalt industry as a whole was prosperous in the year 1915, according to a statement just issued by the United States Geological Survey. The natural asphalt, including grahamite, gilsonite, elaterite, and bituminous rock, produced and sold at mines and quarries in the United States in 1915 amounted to 75,751 short tons, valued at \$526,490. Though this quantity was 5 per cent less than the output in 1914, the reports of the sales of manufactured asphalt derived from petroleum of domestic origin disclose a gain of 84 per cent over the quantity sold in 1914. The total sales of manufactured asphalt amounted to 664,503 short tons, valued at \$4,715,583. In addition to this output, refiners in the United States made and sold 388,318 short tons of asphalt, valued at \$3,730,436, that was derived from petroleum imported from Mexico.

The decrease in the output of natural asphalt is confined to bituminous rock and is due largely to the keen competition that this type of asphalt is forced to meet in its chief market—the paving industry—with manufactured substitutes.

Statistics just completed under the supervision of J. D. Northrop, of the Geological Survey, show that of the quantity of manufactured asphalt derived from domestic petroleum in 1915 a total of 417,859 short tons, valued at \$2,392,576, was marketed as road asphalt and flux, and 246,644 short tons, valued at \$2,323,007, as residual pitch, used chiefly for paving.

The output of the Mexican product in 1915 may therefore be subdivided into road asphalt and flux—174,854 short tons valued at \$1,325,201—and residual pitch—213,464 short tons, valued at \$2,405,235.

The uses for asphaltum are ever increasing. Millions of square yards of pavement have been laid with this material in the last 30 or 35 years. It is also much employed as a "carpet coating" or superficial resurfacing of stone or other hard roads. Asphalt blocks are prepared in various sizes with sand and fine stone aggregate and asphalt cement. Another large outlet is in the manufacture of varnishes, Japans, insulating compounds, roofing and waterproofing. An asphalt putty is used for repairing leaks in metal roofs and in rendering roofs water-tight around chimneys and skylights. A caulking asphalt is often used in place of pine or coal-tar pitch for filling seams in hulls and decks of vessels. Paints made from asphalt resist corrosive effects of gases, diluted acids and alkalies. Other forms of asphalt varnishes and paints are serviceable for coating architectural and structural iron work. Asphaltum preparations are extensively used for waterproofing tunnels and foundations, and under ground concrete; for waterproofing burlap; treating building and insulating papers with asphaltic compounds renders them water, air, acid and vermin-proof.

No chemicals have as yet been isolated from asphalt but experiments are being conducted which bid fair to bring the desired results. A member of a large asphalt firm said that his firm was constantly conducting experiments on that line, and that while progress had not been advanced sufficiently to make any definite statements, the results so far had been very encouraging.

#### **SEMET-SOLVAY COMPANY PLANNING TO MAKE DYEING MATERIALS**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 20—The Semet-Solvay Company has taken steps toward the erection of an enormous building in this city for the manufacture of aniline dyes. Plans are already being drafted for the building, which is to be located on some of the ground owned by the company at Lakeland, near Onondaga Lake. Work will be started soon.

According to reports the company's plant at Split Rock has been so arranged that it can be utilized in the manufacture of dyes at the end of the war. This plant is now engaged night and day in the manufacture of picric and

other acids for the Allies. Under the present plans, the dye plant will be one of the largest in the world.

The Semet-Solvay Company some time ago bought the Iroquois plant in Chicago. The factory was dismantled and the machinery shipped to Syracuse and will be used in the new plant, according to report.

Officials of the company are extremely reticent, but it has been commonly known for some time that the company has been experimenting with dyes. It is said that these have resulted most favorably, especially in the darker colors.

Stories afloat in financial circles that the Du Pont people are also going into the dye industry at the end of the war may have hastened the Solvay people into rushing their plans faster than they anticipated.

The recent acquisition by the Solvay company of the Iroquois Iron Company of Chicago and the combination of steel interests in the Middle West which brought this deal about, are said to have placed the Semet-Solvay people in control of a large amount of benzol, and some of this supply, it is said, will be diverted to the manufacture of dyes.

The Semet-Solvay Company, in this connection, has not yet made any official announcement of what it intends to do with the \$4,000,000 it is to raise as a result of the subscription for \$2,000,000 of its stock at 200. This subscription is to close June 30 and a large part of the subscription price is to be paid soon after. It is said that this fund may be used in the dye end of the plant.

#### **BENZOL PRODUCTS COMPANY ENLARGING PLANT**

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 20—The *Public Ledger* says: "Though the Marcus Hook plant of the Benzol Products Company is only a year old, work on enlarging it has begun. The company now makes sufficient aniline oil and aniline salts to supply the American trade, it is said, but according to A. B. Mitchell, designer, builder and general manager of the Marcus Hook establishment, its business will probably be increased 30 or 40 per cent by the new developments, which include the manufacture of other coal tar intermediates."

"Under the guidance of Mr. Mitchell, who was trained abroad in the dye business, the plant at Marcus Hook has devoted its attention to aniline oil and salts, which are used for developing blacks in dyeing and also as the basis for color dyes. It is understood that when the plant is enlarged the development of toluol and zylon will be added, with the manufacture of phenol and synthetic indigo to come later. It is also said that there is a possibility the company will go ultimately into the manufacture of final coal tar colors, instead of confining itself to making intermediates."

"The benzol plant consists of 12 large buildings, many of which have three floors. Five more buildings are being added, one of which has just been completed. Three more structures, of the proposed five, are now under construction, and the fifth one has been staked out. Included among these is one for laboratory and emergency hospital purposes. All of these buildings will be employed in developing and making new intermediates from coal tar. F. W. Van Loon, a Philadelphia contractor, who built the original plant, is erecting these new structures."

"The Benzol Products Company, together with several smaller concerns, began business since the war, the Benzol concern originally having been backed by some of the biggest manufacturers of coal tar products in America. Included among the companies which lent their support were the Barrett Manufacturing Company, the largest producer of coal tar products in the United States; the General Chemical Company, which has one of its many plants opposite the Benzol property, and the Semet-Solvay Company.

"Samuel T. Bodine, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, yesterday said that his company had investigated the possibility of using its byproducts in the manufacture of aniline colors, and had demonstrated its ability to make dyes. But for the present, he said, there was no intention to establish permanent dye manufacture, as it was a question whether it would be profitable when the war ends, unless a strong protective tariff were enacted."

**DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WOOD DISTILLATION PLANTS IN U. S.**

**101 Establishments Had Product Valued at \$10,236,  
332 in 1914 as Compared with Output Worth \$10,  
215,901 from 136 Concerns in 1909**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20—A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures for the wood-distillation industry has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original reports.

**Number and Output of Establishments Reporting**

Returns were received from 101 establishments engaged in the industry in 1914, whose total output during that year was valued at \$10,236,332. For 1909 there were reported 136 establishments, with a total output valued at \$10,215,901. The number of establishments thus decreased by 35 during the five-year period, while the value of products increased by two-tenths of 1 per cent. The reduction in number of establishments, however, is due in part to a difference between the methods of reporting at the two censuses. For 1909 separate reports were made in some cases for plants for which the 1914 data were combined in a single report.

The production in 1914 of crude wood alcohol (methyl alcohol) for sale was 7,196,975 gallons, valued at \$1,605,880, representing an increase of 6.3 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 9.5 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 output of 6,772,700 gallons, valued at \$1,774,459.

Of refined wood alcohol, the 1914 production for sale amounted to 6,216,727 gallons, valued at \$2,709,369, representing decreases of 7.7 per cent in quantity and 12.5 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 output, 6,732,877 gallons, valued at \$3,096,808.

The total production of crude wood alcohol in 1914, including that consumed by the maker in the manufacture of refined wood alcohol and other products, was 8,828,911 gallons, as compared with 9,307,583 gallons in 1909; and the total production of refined wood alcohol in 1914, including that consumed by the maker in the manufacture of other products, was 6,446,569 gallons, as compared with 6,732,877 gallons in 1909. In 1914 the consumption of crude wood alcohol in the manufacture of refined wood alcohol and other products was 7,231,877 gallons, including the amount purchased for refining as well as that consumed by the maker.

The production of acetate of lime, chiefly the gray acetate, in 1914 was 164,483,854 pounds, valued at \$2,138,909, representing increases of 16.3 per cent in quantity and nineteen-tenths of 1 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 product, which amounted to 141,478,296 pounds, valued at \$2,118,443.

Of the total number of establishments reported for 1914, 6 were engaged primarily in other industries but manufactured 867,230 gallons of crude and refined wood alcohol, valued at \$211,734, and 11,838,582 pounds of gray acetate of lime, valued at \$142,060, as subsidiary products. At the census of 1909, 16 such establishments reported 869,658 gallons of crude and refined wood alcohol, valued at \$341,680, and 9,336,854 pounds of acetate of lime, valued at \$137,223.

The production of charcoal in 1914 amounted to 39,184,475 bushels, valued at \$2,507,903, representing increases of four-tenths of 1 per cent in quantity and 6.6 per cent in value as compared with the 1909 output, 39,017,247 bushels, valued at \$2,351,644.

The industry includes 14 establishments which distilled turpentine from wood in 1914. This class of establishments produced in that year 575,557 gallons of turpentine, valued at \$194,183, representing decreases of 18.6 per cent in quantity and 22.2 per cent in value as compared with

the 1909 product, which was 706,868 gallons, valued at \$249,526. This turpentine output, however, constitutes but a very small portion of the entire turpentine product of the country, which amounted to 27,648,939 gallons in 1914 and to 29,695,822 gallons in 1909.

The value of other wood-distillation products (acetone, formaldehyde, acetic acid, wood creosote, rosin, tar, etc.) made in 1914 was \$852,590, which represents an increase of 138.6 per cent over the value of this class of products in 1909, \$37,290.

**Location of Establishments**

Of the 101 wood-distillation establishments reported in 1914, 46 were located in Pennsylvania, 20 in New York, 13 in Michigan, 4 in Wisconsin, 3 in Alabama, 2 in Florida, 2 in Louisiana, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in North Carolina, and 1 each in Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

	1914*	1909*	Per cent of in- crease (+) or decrease (-)	1909-1914
Number of establishments .....				
PRODUCTS.				
Total value .....	\$10,236,332	\$10,215,901	+0.2	
Wood alcohol (for sale):				
Crude—				
Gallons .....	7,196,975	6,772,700	+6.3	
Value .....	\$1,605,880	\$1,774,459	-9.5	
Refined—				
Gallons .....	6,216,727	6,732,877	-7.7	
Value .....	\$2,709,369	\$3,096,808	-12.5	
Acetate of lime:				
Pounds .....	164,483,854	141,478,296	+16.3	
Value .....	\$2,138,909	\$2,118,443	+0.9	
Charcoal:				
Bushels .....	39,184,475	39,017,247	+0.4	
Value .....	\$2,507,903	\$2,351,644	+6.6	
Turpentine:				
Gallons .....	575,557	706,868	-18.6	
Value .....	\$194,183	\$249,526	-22.2	
Other wood-distillation products (acetone, formaldehyde, acetic acid, wood creosote, rosin, tar, etc.), value .....	\$852,590	\$357,290	+138.6	
All other products, value....	\$227,498	\$267,731	.....	

\*Includes for 1914, number and output of 6 establishments which were engaged primarily in other industries but which manufactured 867,230 gallons of crude and refined wood alcohol, valued at \$211,734, and 11,838,582 pounds of gray acetate of lime, valued at \$142,060, as subsidiary products; and for 1909, number and output of 16 similar establishments which made 869,658 gallons of crude and refined wood alcohol, valued at \$341,680, and 9,336,854 pounds of acetate of lime, valued at \$137,223.

**MARION LETCHER APPOINTED FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20—The State Department has just announced the appointment of Marion Letcher as acting foreign trade adviser of the Department to fill the place soon to be made vacant through the resignation, effective July 22, of Dr. Charles A. Holder, the present incumbent. Mr. Letcher was born in Shorter, Ala., September 4, 1872. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the University of Chicago, and was later school assistant in Montgomery, Ala. He then became principal of the Seale (Ala.) high school. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was made a first lieutenant in the United States Volunteer Infantry and was a company commander in Cuba during the hostilities. Upon returning to the United States he again took up school work, continuing until 1903 when he entered the service of the Government in the Bureau of Education. He entered the consular corps by appointment after examination (November 11, 1908) and was sent to Acapulco the following summer and to Chihuahua in January, 1911. He remained in Mexico until very recently when he returned to the United States to confer with department officials on the Mexican situation.

Dr. Holder leaves the Government service to become vice-president of the importing and exporting firm of G. Amsinck & Company, 60 Hanover street, New York.

**SQUILLS ARE SCARCE AND HIGH PRICED**

**Manufacturers of Cough Medicines Now Taking Stock of Supplies—Very Little of Best Grades is to be Had This Year**

Manufacturers of cough medicines are now looking to their stock of squills preparatory to making up their preparations for next season, and those in need of immediate supplies will be asked to pay 22 cents a pound for squills of good quality. In June, 1915, the price was between five and eight cents a pound. This year, it is said, very little of the best grades of squills is to be had and the very poorest grades are bringing from 15 cents to 18 cents a pound. The reasons for the scarcity and high prices are the same as for all exotic botanicals, shortage of ocean freight space, higher ocean freight rates, higher war insurance rates and higher primary markets. Collection and the cutting and drying of the bulb has been interfered with more or less on account of the war.

Squill is a perennial plant indigenous to the Mediterranean basin, near the sea, principally along the northern shores from where supplies for the United States are obtained. Trieste was once an important shipping point, but since the closing of that port on account of the war, the product has been obtained mainly from Italy.

The harvest has been retarded somewhat through a scarcity of labor brought on by the war, but not enough to worry over a shortage. The direct effect has been an increase in the production cost. Importers are in receipt of offers in fair quantity from abroad, and with the new crop about ready to be gathered, an ample supply for the season for coughs and colds seems assured. An importer of the drug said that the demand for squills was very quiet, due, he thought, to the high cost which would probably be relieved when supplies began arriving. The general demand, he said, would not begin until the fall, but that manufacturers of cough medicines containing squills would be in the market before then.

According to a well known text book (Scientific and Applied Pharmacy, Kraemer), the bulbs are not collected until late in August. The two varieties, white and red, do not differ in their medicinal virtues. The white bulb is mostly in demand in this country and in England, while in France the red has the preference. Squill as usually found in commerce is in the sliced dry form. Occasionally, the whole bulbs are imported though rarely for commercial purposes. Through an error about 12,000 pounds of red bulbs were imported recently and the possessor is in a quandary as to what to do with them. Some of the bulbs have been sent to a private estate in New Jersey for experimental cultivation, not commercially, but for scientific purposes.

**EXECUTORS CRITICIZE VALUATION ON LEHN & FINK STOCK**

Wise and Seligsberg, attorneys for Joseph Plaut, Edward Plaut and Milton J. Falk, executors of the late Albert Plaut, of Lehn and Fink, wholesale druggists, New York, have filed an appeal in the Surrogate's Court, New York, in which exception is taken to the value placed on Lehn & Fink stocks and bonds by John J. Lyons, the appraiser.

It is charged by the executors that Lyons erroneously appraised and valued the 2,715 shares of preferred stock in Lehn & Fink owned by the deceased and valued by the appraiser at \$100 a share. It is charged that this valuation is in excess of the market value of the stock at the time of Mr. Plaut's death.

The executors also claim that Lyons was in error when he appraised the 340 debenture bonds of Lehn & Fink at par. The appeal states that this valuation is in excess of the true worth of the bonds. The case came up in the Surrogate's Court on June 16 and after a short argument it was postponed.

**POTASH INDUSTRY PUTS NEBRASKA TOWN ON THE MAP**

HOFFLAND, NEB., June 18—From a little siding a year ago with two or three cars standing on the track this town has grown until to-day it was placed on the Burlington Railroad map as a full-fledged town, shipping out thirty cars a day. Hoffland promises to grow still more and Antioch now aspires to become a similar industrial center.

It is all on account of potash and its by-products, the fields here are the only ones in the United States where the almost pure article is found. In Utah and southern California, where the mineral is taken from kelp beds, the cost of reducing the pure potash from the vegetable matter makes the marketable product expensive.

Here is found an almost pure article that necessitates nothing but pumping, boiling and drying until it is ready for the refinery, where it brings the heretofore unknown price of \$500 a ton. They now hold contracts from a big Chicago packing company for their entire output for five years.

From the small plant, requiring but a few men to operate, it has grown into a big manufacturing center with nearly 100 men employed and new residents and buildings going up daily.

While the shortage caused by cutting off the supply from Germany led to the promotion of the business here, the reduction that will come with the renewal of the German shipments into this country after the war will not be enough to curtail the industry here in the slightest. Western Nebraska promises to be as important in the potash business as other parts of the country are in the oil business.

**HIGHER SUGAR PRICES SAID TO BE CERTAIN**

"Whether European peace comes early or not, high prices are likely to prevail in the sugar market for some time to come," said Claus Spreckels, addressing the annual meeting of stockholders of the Federal Sugar Refining Company in New York Monday. He predicted that peace would serve only to bring into greater prominence the utter dependence of foreign countries upon the American market for their supplies of sugar. Unlike other commodities for which the war has created an abnormal demand, sugar is a necessity at all times and to all peoples, he observed.

"The destruction of mills, the ravaging of fields and the slaughter of workmen," he continued, "have put it completely out of the power of foreign sugar producing countries to supply any part of their own or the world's needs and this condition, is, in my opinion, likely to endure for several years after the war ends.

American refiners are now supplying practically all Europe, England, France, Switzerland, Greece and other countries, which formerly drew their supply, in part at least, from Continental Europe, now depend on the American market and as a consequence the price of sugar has risen to a degree which ensures a comfortable profit.

The surplus of this company is such that if it were liquidated today the shareholders would find themselves in possession of over \$1,000,000 in cash and a plant free and clear of incumbrance. Beginning in 1902 with a capacity of 3,000 barrels daily output, the plant has been enlarged to a capacity of over 10,000 barrels and the cost has been met wholly from earnings, free and clear of bonds or underlying mortgages."

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Company, recently announced that its new building at Second and Gayoso avenues, would be its permanent home instead of a warehouse building as at first announced. The building will be seven stories in height, and will have double the floor space of the present quarters on Main street. The building will be 84 x 150 feet and of absolutely fireproof construction. McKay Van Vleet and J. R. Tague, of the company, and C. O. Pfeil, recently made a trip to other cities to get ideas from other jobbing druggists for the equipment in the new plant.

## USEFULNESS OF QUERCITRON BROADENED

**Chemist Tells How it Can be Employed to Obtain Yellows and Greens—Much Cheaper Than the Extract of Fustic**

Quercitron extract, an important vegetable dyeing material, is obtained from the bark of black oak, a tree prolific in the States contiguous to the Southern Appalachian mountain ranges. Experiments with quercitron extract have broadened its field of usefulness as a coloring agent and demonstrated its economic value as a bottom for blacks. It provides a stable yellow when fixed with tin mordants and can also be used in connection with logwood to obtain greens. Adolph Schubert, chemist in charge of the New York Tannin and Textile Laboratory, describes the preparations of the extract and the results of his experiments with the product as follows:

"Quercitron or black oak bark extract is manufactured from the bark of the black oak, *Quercus Tinctoria* or *Nigra*. This tree is common throughout the Virginias, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and, in general, the Southern Appalachian system. The bark is stripped from the trees, generally during May and June, and either baled or piled in cars to be shipped to factories for converting it into extract.

"On reaching the factory it sometimes is allowed to cure for a few weeks. It is then shredded, placed in leaches and extracted with hot water. A battery of from six to eight open leaches is generally used. Closed leaches or pressure extraction has been tried, but found to give an extract yielding too dark a color when used in dyeing. The liquor coming from the leaches has a twaddle of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  deg., and is evaporated by means of vacuum evaporators to 51 deg. triple or quadruple effect, being used in order to economize on fuel. Before evaporating, and sometimes during the evaporation, the extract is treated to liberate the color base.

"The coloring matter of quercitron extract is called quercitin, and is very closely related to morin, the coloring principle of fustic extract. Quercitin is present in the black oak bark as a glucoside, quercitrin, which is by suitable treatment decomposed into a sugar, isodulcite, and the coloring matter quercitin.

"As a bottom for blacks, the author has found that up to the present quercitron extract has practically never been used, most dyers using fustic, and some using cutch. Experiments made, both laboratory and practical, show that if a dyer formerly used 20 per cent of fustic extract with an iron striker, in order to obtain his bottom, and substituted quercitron extract pound for pound, performing his dyeing operation exactly as usual, he would obtain the same results. In fact, it will be noticed that 16-18 per cent of quercitron will do the work of 20 per cent of fustic extract."

"The dye will also obtain an increase in weight of approximately 10 per cent of that formerly obtained by fustic extract and a much better and more brilliant finish. In comparing the prices of fustic and quercitron extract, it will be noticed that by using the latter a saving of over 150 per cent in original cost can be effected.

"Experiments made to obtain yellows show that quercitron will give a yellow that is a trifle darker than that obtained by fustic, but whereas the fustic yellow faded in fourteen days the quercitron yellow showed no sign of fading. A tin mordant was used in these dyeings.

"The use of quercitron does not stop here, for it can be used in conjunction with logwood for greens, and to yellow the cochineal scarlet.

"In conclusion, the author would state that the use of quercitron extract will materially increase the fastness to light and washing of colors that are usually very fugitive, and effect a considerable saving in the dyeing of blacks."

The Ammo-Phos Corporation, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, manufacturer of proprietaries, will erect a one-story manufacturing building, 80 by 250 feet, at Tremley Point, near Warners, N. J., at a cost of about \$30,000.

## VEGETABLE DYE PLANT FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 20—Although efforts have been made to keep the enterprise under cover, it has leaked out that New Orleans capitalists will erect in the Crescent City a big dye plant. While the name of the company is unannounced, it is known that its capitalization will be substantial.

It is reported that the company has purchased the entire square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Front, Leontine and Valmont streets, in the upper section of New Orleans, several blocks away from the Mississippi river front. It is said the ground is being prepared for the building operations, which will commence shortly.

On Monday, June 5, the steamer Mexico, of the Mexican Navigation Company, arrived in this port and docked at Market Street. She brought in a lot of logwood, and it is said this logwood was imported from Frontera by the men interested in the new industry as a supply for the plant's first output of dye.

Rumor said the plant would be operated in connection with the Lane Cotton Mills of New Orleans, which concern will dye all its cotton goods products, but this the mills deny. The process to be used by the plant is a secret one, it is claimed, and for this reason the square of ground is to be enclosed by a twelve-foot board fence. A. M. Lockett & Company, boiler-makers of this city, have been given the contract for the installation of the equipment.

Robert Saunders, 7935 Burthe street, New Orleans, is interested in the new industry, and will be manager of the plant.

## FRASER DRUG STORES NOW NUMBER FOUR

Two new stores have been added to the fast-growing chain of Fraser Drug Stores. The most recent additions are a well-equipped establishment at 119 West Forty-second street, New York, and a large store at 512 Fulton street, Brooklyn. The announcement of a new chain of drug stores under the management of J. C. Fraser was printed some months ago in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, and the list to date comprises four stores. In addition to the two mentioned above, there are places at Eighty-sixth street and Lexington avenue and at 140 Nassau street.

The Fraser Drug Stores is a corporation under the management of J. C. Fraser. Frederick Pouch, formerly connected with Riker-Hegeman, is a stockholder.

Mr. Fraser told a representative of the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that he did not contemplate opening any more stores at the present time. "However," he said, "if I get a chance to buy one or two cheap stores, I will certainly do so. But for the present, I think that we have all that we can handle. The report that we have organized a campaign to compete with the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman stores is not entirely true beyond the fact that any drug store must compete with its neighbor if it is to be maintained."

## S. B. PENICK &amp; COMPANY IN NEW BUILDING

S. B. Penick & Company, formerly of 45 Barclay street, New York, have leased the two five story buildings, 254-56 Front street, and have remodeled them into one building. The second floor has been arranged for the offices of the company. A complete milling plant has also been installed and a chemical and microscopical laboratory added.

The milling for the company, heretofore had been done at Marion, N. C., where American botanicals will continue to be milled, but with the increased import and export business greater facilities were needed and the milling installation in the New York plant will be devoted to the preparation of foreign botanicals for the markets. The laboratories are in charge of C. W. Ballard, pharmacognostic, and fully equipped to make microscopical examinations and chemical analyses to determine the identity and medicinal content of all drugs.

CAVE CITY, Ky.—L. D. Williams, of this city, is preparing to open a new drug store, and has just returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he placed orders for a portion of his stock.

**BIG SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN DYES MADE**

**Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company Ships 45,264 Pounds from its Plant at Kingsport, Tenn.—Said to be Largest Shipment by American Manufacturer**

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company, organized over a year ago with \$15,000,000 capital stock, giving promise of becoming one of the most important developments in the American dyes industry, recently shipped eighty-one barrels of coal tar dyes to William F. Taubel, Inc., at Riverside, N. J., from its plant at Kingsport, Tenn. The bill of lading placed the weight of the dyes at 45,264 pounds. Painted in large letters across the side of the freight car were the words: "Made-in-America Dyestuff. Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company." According to the company this shipment is of importance because it was the initial output of the first plant planned in America on a large, comprehensive scale to manufacture the principal coal tar dyes from the raw materials, and because it was the largest consignment of American dyestuffs that was ever shipped by an American chemical company. This shipment, it was said, furnishes unmistakable evidence that American chemical manufacturers have awakened to the possibilities opened up by the war in Europe.

Last November the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company ended its search for available land by purchasing a tract of 22 acres at Kingsport, Tenn. In a short time the corporation began the work of building the first complete coal tar dyestuff plant. From a town of 1,200 inhabitants, Kingsport suddenly gaining a new lease of life through the construction of manufacturing plants, increased in one year to a city of 3,500 people. Dr. John C. Hebden, vice-president of the company, was responsible for the selection of Kingsport. He did so for the reason that it is convenient to the great markets of the Middle West and near the markets of the South. Coal is in abundance in the vicinity and the plant is as near to its raw products as any in the country. Limestone, iron ore, manganese, barytes, zinc blonde, pyrites, bauxite, kaolin and hardwood are the raw materials which make Kingsport a most attractive site for a manufacturing plant.

Since January 15, the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company has been turning out a ton of sulphur black a day and keeping the textile manufacturers well supplied with this product. But a new plant that will be capable of turning out ten tons a day will soon be completed. It is two rows of buildings, each 625 feet in length and from 75 to 100 feet in width. Another plant being erected is the aniline oil plant which will furnish ten tons a day for making dyes. A feature of the plant is the construction of several large steel storage tanks of heavy concrete foundation. These have a capacity of 200,000 gallons and will be filled with benzol, toloul and nitric acid.

Another building, 200 x 300 feet will be used for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine. All the buildings are of brick and steel construction having exceptionally heavy concrete foundations. The company has employed an average of 800 men a day on the construction work and, while the anxiety of the company to have the plant finished has moved the men to break all speed records, the work is substantial and high grade. According to latest reports, all the buildings should be completed and the plant in full working order early in July.

The products will be made direct from the raw material, and will include all the principal aniline, naphthaline and anthracene dyes, in addition to caustic soda and chlorine. From time to time after the plant is in operation new departments will be added and in a few years the company plans to cover the entire field of chemicals. With this in view an option has been secured on 300 acres

of land adjoining the new plant. As soon as the amount of business justifies it, new buildings will be erected here.

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company was originally a Delaware concern but it recently took out a charter in New York. The company has leased an entire floor in the Hanover Bank building at 11 Pine street, New York City.

**DYESTUFF INDUSTRY DEVELOPING IN JAPAN**

According to a representative of the Mitsui Mining Company, as reported in the newspapers, all the by-products of the Government Iron Works, the Mitsui Mining Co., the Mitsui Bishi Co., the Tokyo Gas Co., the Osaka Gas Co., and other factories are being fully used, says Consul General George H. Scidmore of Yokohama.

The supply of coal tar now exceeds 60,000 tons. In its distillation many big commercial interests are engaged. The foremost of these is the Nippon Dyestuff Company, which has a capital of 8,000,000 yen (\$3,988,000). It profits from Government protection under the law for the encouragement of chemical and dyestuff industries, although the concern is still far from actually being in operation.

Gas companies in Osaka and Tokyo have also taken up the manufacture as a subsidiary branch, as they have a good supply of coal tar at their disposal. Aniline salt and induline are already marketed by the Tokyo Gas Co. The Mitsui Mining Co. has succeeded in producing a variety of dyes from the coal tar produced by its works at Miike. A month hence the company hopes to extend the list of its products so as to include additional derivatives of benzol, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and picric acid.

There are also many minor enterprises engaged in this branch, including the Osaka Chemical Industry Company and the Kobe Seikojo. These produce several artificial dyestuffs and contribute much to the rapid development of the important new industry in this country.

There are still many difficulties to be overcome. In the first place the scarcity of auxiliary materials hampers the efforts of manufacturers. Sulphuric acid is obtainable, but there is said to be no stock of oleum in this country. Caustic soda and soda ash are also scarce. Unless these materials can be more freely supplied the development of the dyestuff industry will be seriously retarded.

In the second place dyestuff producers are confronted with a grave problem in finding a market for by-products. The local demand is small. The success of dyestuff enterprises depends largely on the advantageous disposal of these by-products. Lastly, there is a pronounced technical difficulty to be overcome. As the enterprises are developed the equipment necessarily becomes more and more elaborate, and experts' difficulties in handling the problems are all the more enhanced.

**A CENSUS OF DYESTUFFS TO BE TAKEN**

The Department of Commerce, under the direct supervision of Dr. Thomas H. Norton, is about to publish a detailed census of the exact amounts of the many coal tar dyes required to meet the needs of the United States. For years dyestuff manufacturers, dealers and consumers throughout the world have relied on the carefully prepared "Farbstofftabellen," devised by Gustav Schultz and Paul Julius for complete and detailed classifications of the coal tar dyestuffs in current use. It is now proposed to supplement this information by a census showing in the most minute detail every kind of color imported or used in this country at the time of the outbreak of the European war.

This census, Dr. Norton believes, will portray approximately the relative demands of all other nations with highly organized textile and allied industries.

Reduction of the former extensive vocabulary down to the limited use of 1,000 well-defined dyes has required highly specialized editing. The Department of Commerce, it was said, is certain that the arrangement and the full use of synonyms are such as to render the census when published, of the greatest utility, not only to all engaged in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs and especially in planning for the establishment of a comprehensive American color industry, but also to all dealers in the wares, and to all consumers of dyeing materials.

**BUSINESS CHANGES AND TRADE NOTES**

**VALIER, MONT.**—J. N. Starbuck has returned to this city as the proprietor of the drug store that he formerly managed. Preceding the purchase he was employed by a Waterloo, Iowa, drug company.

**SAGINAW, MICH.**—The Bancroft Drug Company, recently incorporated, will open a store in the new Bancroft Hotel building. The entire stock of \$10,000 has been subscribed, and 50 per cent of it paid in. The par value is \$10 a share. Joseph Welsh and Donald Payne will operate the store and associated with them will be Harry E. Oppenheimer and John A. Cimmerer.

**OWENSBORO, KY.**—Charles P. Glenn has purchased the drug store of J. E. Stroud.

**HORSE CAVE, KY.**—W. A. McGuire has purchased the interests of Dr. G. W. Smith in the drug firm of Smith & McGuire, and in the future will operate as W. A. McGuire's Drug Store.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—The Dakota Jack-Whitemoon Remedy Co., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. J. Pursley, Frank B. Cottner, Bertha L. Pursley and Elizabeth Cottner. The capital is divided into shares of \$100 and the debt limit is \$25,000. The company takes over the business of the late Charlie Whitemoon, who formerly exploited Indian herb remedies. The company has a well established business.

**LANCASTER, KY.**—The Kraemer & Martin Essential Oil Company, of Junction City, Ky., is planning to start a new plant to manufacture oil of sassafras. Material from which to make the oil is plentiful in the vicinity, and a suitable building is to be erected inside of ninety days. The organization is composed of C. Kraemer and Moritz Martin.

**DANVILLE, KY.**—H. A. Oelrich, of Covington, Ky., has made arrangements to erect a new building which will be opened as a drug store as soon as it can be completed.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—Wassman & Co., druggists at First and Oak streets, operating the former Bohlsen drug store, have filed articles of incorporation, listing a capital stock of \$4,500. The capital is divided into shares of \$100 of which William O. Votteler, Joseph Heil and L. William Wassman hold fifteen shares each. The debt limit is equal to the capital.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—Leon Abraham, a druggist who has been in business in a small, but excellent drug store for a number of years, has taken temporary quarters at 658-660 South First street, directly behind the old store, which is being torn down. A new modern three-story building will be erected, and the storeroom will be twice the former size. Mr. Abraham will occupy the new store and expects to put in all new fixtures, soda fountain, etc. Mr. Abraham holds the reputation of being one of the really successful retailers of the city.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—The Kampfmüller Rheumatic Remedy Co., has established a new manufacturing plant at 210 West Main street. This company recently took over the Kampfmüller Manufacturing Co., and its business was moved from the Tyler building. Harry A. Kampfmüller, president of the company, is a son of the late Ernest E. Kampfmüller, who operated a drug store at Seventh and Broadway sixty years ago. The remedy was originally compounded in this store.

**WINCHESTER, KY.**—A deal has been closed whereby the James drug store has been taken over by Dr. Henry Nunnelly, of Winchester, and his brother-in-law, W. H. Gilliam, of Mayfield. Mr. Gilliam will move to Winchester to take up the active management of the business.

**D'LO, MISS.**—Caver's Pharmacy has been incorporated here by James D. Caver, Joseph Alexander and others. It is capitalized at \$5,000, and will begin business shortly.

**INDIANOLA, MISS.**—The Co-Operative Drug Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, has been incorporated here by W. P. Craig, J. G. Wilson, and others.

**REEDSBURG, WIS.**—The Mueller-Henry Drug Co., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are F. F. Mueller, George Henry and Peter Henry.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—The F. Dohman Company, Ltd., wholesale drugs, 267 East Water street, has filed an amend-

ment with the secretary of state increasing the capital stock from \$70,000 to \$150,000. The name has been changed to the F. Dohman Company.

**GREEN BAY, WIS.**—A. G. Nevue and J. B. Holzer have formed the firm of Nevue & Holzer. They operate the Corner Drug Store at Washington and Pine streets, and have just opened another drug store in the new Bellin-Buchanan building which will be operated at the Central Drug Store. Mr. Nevue is also connected with Edward Schwenger, operating the West Side Pharmacy at Broadway and Walnut street.

**WALWORTH, WIS.**—E. J. Booth has opened a pharmacy in connection with his jewelry store. New fixtures and stock have been provided.

**REESEVILLE, WIS.**—M. E. Wendt, who has conducted the Owl Pharmacy for the past twelve years, has disposed of the business to E. J. Hughes of Cambria, Wis. Mr. Hughes is a graduate of Northwestern University of Chicago but has had a good many years experience at Portage and Cambria.

**HUDSON, WIS.**—Harry Sutherland, who has been employed in a pharmacy at Elroy, Wis., has now established a drug business of his own here.

**SUPERIOR, WIS.**—The People's Pharmacy has been opened by R. Wareham and E. Rees.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—With the organization by J. Kersh of the Lakewood Drug Company and the purchase by him of the store of Louis Lange, 1758 West Lake street, the Kersh Drug Company, 2679 Lincoln avenue, has ceased to exist. The store of B. A. Spees at 459 West Seventy-ninth street has been acquired by Philip McDonald. Hugo Dahl, 433 West Division street, has sold his store to the firm of Carina & Lucchesi.

**NEW INCORPORATIONS**

Globe Chemical Company, Tarentum, Pa.; capital, \$50,000; to manufacture and trade in drugs and chemicals, wholesale and retail; Frank A. Atkinson, Joseph J. McClosky, L. B. Johnson, all of Tarentum.

Leadbeater Drug Corporation, Alexandria, Va.; capital, \$10,000 maximum, \$7,500 minimum; E. S. Leadbeater, president; John Leadbeater, secretary-treasurer.

George Spalt and Sons, Inc., Albany, N. Y.; capital, \$100,000; store fixtures, soda fountains; E. B., C. F. and G. Spalt, 750 Broadway, Albany.

Modern Health Pharmacy, Inc., New York; capital, \$6,000; D. Cantor, N. L. Sachs, R. Spitzer, 254 West 73d street.

Lakewood Drug Company, Chicago; capital, \$2,500; Rebecca Kersh, Jacob Kersh, William R. Brand.

T. P. McTaggart Company Inc., New York; capital, \$50,000; to manufacture dyes, drugs, etc.; T. P. McTaggart, 144 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn; J. E. Roester, Bronxville; J. E. Dolan, 104 West 102d street.

Compania Commercial Mexicana, Inc., Manhattan; capital, \$25,000; to deal in dyestuffs, chemicals, oils, products, etc.; J. S. Diaz, 171 West 73d street; A. Elbert, 11 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers; A. Wanek, Castleton Apartments, St. George, S. I.

Beardsley and Company, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y.; capital \$500,000; drugs, chemicals, ammunition, autos, mechanical contrivances, hardware; R. A. Van Voorhis, C. A. Cole, A. R. Oakley, Pearl River.

Chemical Industries, Inc., New York; capital, \$300,000; drugs, chemicals; H. Stern, A. Guteman, S. Levy, 325 Central Park West.

The Sidis Company of America, Inc., New York; capital, \$50,000; silicon, aluminum, metallic compounds, medicinal; S. Herlinger, A. Nelkin, O. Trautmann, 116 East 87th street.

The Model Drug Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; capital, \$1,000; E. B. Guy, George R. Hicks, Jr., R. D. Russell, R. P. McClain, Mrs. Rachel Russell.

Green's Drug Store Company of Brookfield, Linn County, Mo.; capital, \$12,000, all paid in, to operate a retail drug store in the City of Brookfield; Beatrice S. and Charles O. Green, W. Roy Hoagland.

**CAPITAL INCREASES**

Swimmer Sanitary Soap Spray, Inc., \$50,000 to \$120,000.

**CAPITAL REDUCTIONS**

Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y. \$150,000 to \$100,000.

**MEDICINAL "FOODS" CLASSED AS MEDICINES UNDER TARIFF      BAUXITE AND ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES PROSPEROUS IN 1915**

The list of proprietary foods and remedies heretofore paying duty under the "medicinal" provision of the present Tariff act seems likely to be considerably enlarged as the result of a decision made by the Customs Court prior to adjournment for the Summer recess. The specific case before the court stood in the name of Britt, Loeffler & Weil, the issue being an appeal by the importers from an adverse decision by the Board of General Appraisers affecting the classification of certain patented food maltose packed in tins, and malt soup stock in bottles.

The Collector classified the goods as articles "similar" to medicinal compounds or preparations under the provisions of Paragraph 17, and held that they were subject to a minimum duty of 20 per cent, as prescribed by that paragraph. The importers protested against this assessment, claiming that the articles were dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent as "non-enumerated manufactured articles." Judge Martin, who delivered the decision of the court, remarked that the issue was whether the articles in question were within the classification of articles "similar" to medicinal compounds or combinations.

The testimony showed that the products in controversy were designed as remedies in cases of sickness, and were to be used under the direction of physicians. They were not commonly known as food articles, nor were they to be consumed separately or directly like ordinary articles of food or drink, nor were maltose and dextrin, when taken alone, known as articles of food. The compounds under protest were designed to be mixed in small quantities with certain kinds of food, which were prepared for persons, especially infants, suffering from certain forms of disease. In such cases, it was testified, the compounds tended to eliminate certain poisons from the system, thus aiding the digestive processes, and at the same time furnishing nourishment to the patient.

Judge Martin said that, after considering the testimony as indicated above, the court was inclined to the view that the articles under protest, while not themselves strictly medicinal compounds or combinations, were, nevertheless, articles which were "similar" thereto. The court held they were similar to medicinal compounds or combinations in the following particulars: They were intended for administration to sick persons or convalescents only; they were not suitable or intended for consumption by people in health; they were designed to be used under the direction of physicians, and their effect when administered upon a patient was, in part, medicinal. Consistent with this view, in the opinion of the court, was the circumstance that such foods were prepared in laboratories and sold by druggists.

After referring to the "similar" article provision of the Tariff act of 1909, re-enacted with enlarged application in the present law, Judge Martin summarized as follows:

"This provision manifestly does not comprehend any article which is simply a form of food, nevertheless it indicates a legislative purpose to bring within the given rate of duty not only compounds and combinations which are strictly and exclusively medicinal in character, but also certain other articles which are not strictly and exclusively medicinal, but which, nevertheless, possess some therapeutic value, and because of this quality and of the form in which they appear in the trade, are known and sold to the public as remedial agencies. Articles having the form, characteristics, and use of the present merchandise seem to fall within this description."

**LEADBEATER WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE REOPENS**

The Leadbeater Drug Corporation has reopened the old Leadbeater wholesale drug house at Alexandria, Va., instead of at Washington, D. C., as was erroneously reported in last week's issue.

HAVANA, ILL.—Leslie Gordon recently purchased the drug store, corner of Main and Orange streets from Edward H. G. Kreiling. Mr. Gordon is a graduate of the Northwestern University and had been in the drug business in Vermont, Ill.

The bauxite and aluminum industries in the United States had a banner year in 1915. The production of bauxite was 297,041 long tons, valued at \$1,514,834, an increase of 77,723 long tons, or 35 per cent in quantity, and of \$445,640, or 41 per cent in value compared with 1914, according to a statement issued by the United States Geological Survey. This abnormally large increase in bauxite production is due to the greatly increased activity in the aluminum industry. The quantity of foreign bauxite used during the year was exceedingly small, for obvious reasons, and out of a total consumption of more than 300,000 tons only slightly more than 1 per cent was imported. Arkansas produced more than 90 per cent of the domestic production and Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee contributed the remainder.

In spite of the fact that the metallic aluminum consumed in the United States in 1915 amounted to 99,806,000 pounds, there was a great scarcity of the metal in this country, especially during the later part of the year, according to information gathered by W. C. Phalen, of the Geological Survey. A greatly increased demand, together with the curtailment of imports, were the chief causes of this scarcity.

The applications of the metal have been many in the war in Europe. Light aluminum alloys have been largely employed, and the metal itself has found favor in camp equipment and especially in the manufacture of automobile bodies and air craft of all kinds. Aluminum powder has been extensively used in making ammonal, a high explosive, by mixing it with ammonium nitrate. The explosive is reported to be insensitive, very stable, and destructive.

**MEDICINES CLASSED AS BEVERAGES**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports as follows:

"The following-named preparations have been found upon examination to be insufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as beverages. Accordingly, the same are classified as compound liquors and special-tax liability as liquor dealer is incurred on account of the sale thereof:

NAME	MANUFACTURER
Best Bitters .....	A. J. Lukwinski, Cleveland, O.
Carmeliter Bitters-Dark-	
Elixir of Life.....	Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Ham-
	burg ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carmeliter Bitters-Light-	
Tonic and Appetizer.....	Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Ham-
	burg ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carmeliter Bitters—E. Z.	
Laxative .....	Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Ham-
	burg ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carmeliter Ginger Brandy...	Burhenne & Dorn, 347 Ham-
	burg ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ferro-China-Clorentino ....	Commercial Wine & Bottling
	Co., 182 Commercial St.,
	Boston, Mass.

"The liability of dealers for sales of the above preparations for medicinal use will be held to date from and after July 1, 1915.

DAVID A. GATES,  
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

**"WHISKEY TRUST" IS SUED**

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, a \$35,000,000 concern known as the "whiskey trust," is being sued in the Supreme Court of New York for an accounting by the Western Manufacturing and Oil Company, Peoria, Ill., one of its subsidiaries. The plaintiff company was operated as a branch of the defendant and the complaint alleges that because of the manner in which its affairs were conducted by the officers of the so-called trust the company lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. The plaintiff was sued recently at Peoria, Ill., for \$500,000 as the value of starch taken from the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

## GERMAN CHEMICAL ALLIANCES TO BE DUPLICATED IN ENGLAND

### Strong Association of Manufacturing Interests in Great Britain Plans Association That Will Exert Important Influence on Trade After the War

LONDON, June 5—Reference was made here last week to the new movement in Germany in the direction of amalgamations of mercantile concerns. It is now confirmed that the Bayer Company & Meister Lucius & Brüning have formed an alliance. That these opposing groups should have now joined hands is not surprising. The impression has of late years been gaining ground that this would happen and the war has probably hastened matters. The economy in working expenses will doubtless be enormous. In the past almost fabulous sums have been paid by them for patents as almost every important stage in the evolution of a specialty like indigo is separately protected. It goes without saying that the former heavy outlay for research work will now, by the alliance, also be greatly reduced. Apropos of Bayer's it is related of Dr. Böttiger, their former leading spirit, who from a lad up was educated in England, that on at least one occasion in the Reichstag he was called to order by the president for—all unconsciously—thinking aloud in the now "strafed" language.

Following the action here of certain banking businesses and the alliance of Brunner Mond with Castner-Kellner, a strong association of the manufacturing interests of this country is in process of formation whose object alike will be the fostering of the trade of the Empire under the new conditions which will arise after the war. From the fact that the membership already represents capital to the amount of over 80 millions sterling the new association should make its influence felt in the troublous times to come.

In order to still further sustain the New York rate of exchange for sterling the mobilization of dollar securities has been speeded up by Chancellor McKenna this week giving to both small and large holders till the 1st July only for selling or loaning these to the country, after which the surtax becomes operative. The immediate result has been a rush by holders to dispose of their industrial and other securities. These will no doubt return to us after the war when added profit will have to be paid for.

In this connection considerable difficulty has arisen here, through the Russian Government prohibiting, as we understand it, the transfer of funds to Europe for the payment of commercial purchases. Our sellers are therefore expected, for the present at least, to draw upon their clients direct involving payment in Russia instead of against credits opened in London as heretofore has been the practice. Further borrowings here on the part of Russia are probably contemplated to redress the present disparity in exchange which at present is really formidable.

The startling events in the North Sea these last few days arising out of the long expected meeting of the German and British fleets have been so absorbing that they have almost eclipsed every other matter of interest. Nor need this cause any surprise. The whole fabric of international trade, if it has never been virtually in danger before, has been seriously menaced by Germany both on the sea and in distant lands, the objective being, as pronounced by the Emperor, "the transference of the trident to the German fist." Momentous issues are now being worked out which affect the stability and well being of continents and the peaceful continuity of commerce throughout the world.

The "open seas" had gradually during the last generation come to be recognized as a universal asset of priceless value. It may be that in the old days Britain, by virtue of her naval victories, claimed from seagoers a certain recognition as "mistress of the seas" and the custom of dipping the flag in saluting the Union Jack at Gibraltar was an evidence but "Autres temps autres moeurs" is now only a hazy reminiscence of the past. The command of the sea, as events are now proving, involves a very onerous obligation to protect the "right of way" for all against unjust usurpation. The loss of international commerce during the last twenty months of piracy, the indiscriminate de-

struction of neutral lives and property on the high seas, is clear proof, if any were needed, of what would happen if the command of the sea were in certain other hands. Nothing short of a combination of the navies of the Entente Allies, and the United States, under a treaty that would be respected, will secure the future against a recurrence of the tragedies we are now witnessing.

### AMERICAN SPECIALITIES LOWER IN LONDON

#### Salicylates, Salol, Bromides, etc., Can be Bought There on More Favorable Terms—A Better Inquiry for Quinine

LONDON, June 5—We have to report a slight improvement this week in our drug and chemical markets and a number of price changes to a somewhat lower level in the majority of cases. At the monthly drug auctions held yesterday a large proportion of the offerings were bought in. There is more inquiry for quinine which has been extremely quiet of late and it would not be surprising if this market were to shortly take an upward turn. American specialties such as salicylates, salol, bromides, carthagenia, ipecacuanha although being still inquire for are lower on the week and can be bought on more favorable terms for forward delivery. Both citric and tartaric acid are in downward tendency owing to several speculative holdings bought before the recent advance being pressed for sale. Quotations from the Continent are also lower but a trifle above London parity. Several of the finer products such as phenacetin, guaiacol carbonate, barbitone, benzoic acid and benzoate of soda from toluol are increasingly difficult to obtain in wholesale quantities and dearer. Caffeine has fetched nearly the highest price since the beginning of the war but is being quoted lower for July delivery. Cocaine in the almost total absence of demand has the appearance of being pressed for sale and lower prices for forward are met under spot quotations.

The leading features of the drug sales were a decided reduction in the rates of ipecacuanha, cape aloes, Ceylon-Mysore cardamoms Calamansi and dragon's blood. On the other hand there was more inquiry for gamboge of fine Siam quality which is getting very scarce and fetching a fabulous price. Jamaican honey is in short supply and dearer. Tinnevelly sennas went off again with good competition full prices. Kolas were steady. East African beeswax was all sold at firmer rate 165 packages up to £7 10 being paid.

ACETANILID—8s 6d to 8s 9d pr lb.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—rather easier at 47s spot and 46s forward.

BARBITONE—70s is now asked being higher.

CITRIC ACID—3s 9d less.

TARTARIC ACID—3s 6d.

CREAM OF TARTAR—98% 200s.

BENZOIC ACID AND BENZOATE OF SODA EX TOLUOL is scarce on the spot at 17s 6d pr lb. Some annoyance has been caused by the refusal to obtain export permits on the Continent necessitating the cancellation of orders for export.

COD LIVER OIL is lower new non-freezing having been quoted in one quarter at 660s as against 710s c.i.f. last week. Advices from Fimarken continue to describe the catch in that district as poor this season.

NUX VOMICA continues firm at 28s on the spot on Cochin and fairly bold Bombay quality at 26s pr lb. The latter being a limited auction.

TRAGACANTH—Business is being helped by the Government granting licenses more freely.

SUGAR OF MILK—Best Dutch 130s.

### NEW RECORD FOR JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade for Japan for the first three months this year set a new record in the history of the country. The exports during the past three months amounted to 217,400,000 yen (yen=\$0.498), while the imports were worth 175,152,000 yen, making a total of 392,552,000 yen. The total trade figures for the corresponding months during the preceding four years were: 1912, 271,777,000 yen; 1913, 328,907,000 yen; 1914, 353,230,000 yen; 1915, 267,921,000 yen.

## Drug and Chemical Markets

### PRICES LOWER IN THE LONDON MARKET

**Bromides, Star Aniseed Oil, Acetyl Salicylic, Cod Liver Oil and Other Articles Decline—Agar Agar Firmer Owing to Freightage**

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, June 20—The market is more active and fluctuations are few. Lower quotations are named for bromides, star aniseed oil, copper sulphate, methyl salicylate, cocoanut oil, and acetyl salicylic acid.

Cod liver oil, Norwegian, has been reduced to 600s per barrel c.i.f. with Finmarken catch finished. Agar agar is firmer owing to freightage and is held at 2s 7d.

Tartaric acid is flat at 3s 4d. Citric acid is quoted at 3s 5d net. Business has been done in potassium permanaganate with 7s per pound paid.

### ACTIVE UNDERSELLING BY SPECULATORS

**This is Important Factor in Continued Downward Trend of Numerous Drugs and Chemicals—War Talk Has Had no Effect Yet**

Possibilities of war with Mexico have not halted the downward trend of prices on many articles in the list of drugs and chemicals. Lower prices may be ascribed to more liberal offerings, easier primary markets and a slower demand both for domestic and export trade. Active underselling by speculative holders is also an important factor in the situation.

Lower quotations have been established during the past week on bromides, carbolic acid, caffeine alkaloid, castor oil, glycerin in second hands, Russian isinglass, potassium iodide, naphthaline, nitrate of silver, Japan and bayberry wax, balsam of fir Oregon, sulphate of copper, dandelion and elecampane roots.

Higher prices were recorded on a number of articles, including citric and tartaric acids, arnica flowers, condurango and soap tree bark, gentian and senega roots, quassia chips, santonine, strontium nitrate and thus gum. Quinine is firmer owing to larger inquiries, which resulted in stronger views by speculative holders, who, raised their price to 55 cents an ounce, while others demanded 60 cents. In most instances the articles on which higher prices are quoted have been affected by such conditions as higher primary markets, larger inroads into spot stocks and a renewal of domestic and export demand.

Mercury in flasks closed stronger but unchanged. The firmer tone of this market is attributed to a renewal of export sales and larger orders from domestic consumers. Orders booked recently for shipment to Japan, according to reports, covered several hundred flasks of 75 pounds to a flask, and inquiries for like amounts have been received from Sweden. Export sales were booked around \$65 a flask, according to reports, while for domestic consumption \$68 a flask was named as positively the lowest. Several large selling agents have withdrawn quotations pending further developments. Prospect of war with Mexico is involving still greater activity in the production of munitions, but some interests are of the opinion that this is not of as much importance as the increase in the home consumption in industrial lines and the demand for export.

Inquiries for toluol are brisk, particularly for delivery over the balance of the year, from both domestic and foreign buyers and indications point to the booking of large orders in the near future. Some producers are short of supplies for filling orders under contract deliveries, and are being forced into the market to make purchases. The spot supply is small and quoted on a flat basis of \$4.75 a gallon for pure.

All grades of mustard seed are fractionally firmer. Higher cables from France led to a larger demand for French marjoram and stocks on the spot being well concentrated are held for higher prices. Caraway, poppy and other seeds closed quiet and a shade easier.

Spices are steady but quiet, showing fractional declines on most varieties, due to selling pressure by holders of recent arrivals, who preferred to make a slight sacrifice than to store stocks until the seasonal demand starts up in the fall.

**Acid Carbolic Crystals**—Larger stocks due to an increase in the production and a small demand, led to a weaker and lower market. Manufacturers announced a decline in quotations to 75c for 1 lb. bottles and 1 lb. cans, 73c for 5 lb. bottles, 72c for 5 lb. cans, 71c for 10 lb. cans, 70c for 25 lb. cans, 60c for 50 lb. cans and 68c a pound for 112 lb. drums. Contracts for future delivery are being made as low as 60 cents. Another reason assigned to the sharp reduction of values was the active price cutting by speculative holders.

**Acid Citric**—Warmer weather has stimulated a larger demand, caused a further decrease in spot supplies, and forced values to higher levels. Makers are now quoting 67c a lb. for supplies in barrels and 67½c a pound for supplies in kegs, while powder is held at ½c a lb. higher, showing a gain of 3c a pound.

**Acid Tartaric Crystals**—Speculative holders are naming higher values, owing to a larger export and home demand. Sellers are quoting 66c @ 80c for crystals and 65c @ 75c a pound for powdered.

**Arnica Flowers**—Stronger primary markets, a better demand and limited offerings due to small supplies, created a stronger sentiment among holders. Sellers advanced prices to 70c @ 75c for whole and to 80c @ 85c a pound for powdered.

**Aloes Gum**—Lack of buying orders and larger stocks resulted in some selling pressure and lower prices. Holders reduced quotations to 8½c @ 9c for whole supplies of Cape and to 10c @ 11½c a pound for spot lots of Curacao.

**Arsenic**—Smaller inquiries and an easier market for the raw material, resulted in a lower level of values. Holders are offering spot lots at reduced figures, ranging from 55c @ 60c a pound for supplies of red.

**Balsam Fir, Oregon**—Larger stocks and easier primary markets together with a small inquiry resulted in a weaker market. Sellers are quoting spot lots at lower prices, ranging from 75c @ 90c a gallon.

**Bromides**—Increased production and a slow demand tended to weaken the market. Makers announced a reduction of 50c a pound bringing quotations down to \$2.50 for supplies of granular ammonium in bulk, \$2 for granular sodium in bulk, to \$2.50 a pound for granular potassium in bulk and \$2.50 for strontium. Manufacturers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Caffeine Alkaloid**—A larger output and smaller demand resulted in a weak market. Makers announced a reduction of \$1 to \$1.7 a pound for supplies in bulk.

**Castor Oil**—Leading pressers lowered quotations 1c a pound, making the fourth reduction in prices within three weeks. Lower values of seed and liberal arrivals of the latter here, influenced a decided downward trend of the market for the oil. Producers are now quoting 16c @ 16½c for supplies of No. 1 in barrels, 16½c @ 16½c for supplies in cans and 15¾c @ 16¼c a pound for No. 3 oil.

**Condurango Bark**—Increased inquiries and smaller spot stocks as well as stronger primary markets influenced a firmer sentiment among holders. Offerings of spot lots were higher at 24c @ 27c a pound.

**Copper Sulphate**—Makers are offering supplies at a reduction in values, owing to a slow demand, and a fair accumulation of stocks, also lower prices for the metal. Carlots are being offered at 14c a pound.

**Dandelion Root**—Lower primary markets and a slow buying movement, stimulated some selling pressure at concessions in prices. Sellers lowered quotations to 32c @ 34c a pound.

**Elecampane Root**—Larger stocks and no improvement of the demand, led to offerings at lower figures. Offer-

ings covered spot supplies at prices ranging from 11c @ 12c a pound.

**Glycerin**—Lack of buyers and easier markets for raw materials together with a further accumulation of spot stocks, forced prices down to lower levels. Speculative holders lowered prices to 59c a pound for supplies of refined in drums. Refiners are quoting 50c for supplies in drums and 51c a pound for refined in cans while saponified is held at 33c @ 34c and soap lye loose at 28c @ 30c a pound.

**Gentian Root**—Higher values in primary markets and bullish crop reports served to strengthen the market. Holders in most quarters are quoting higher values ranging from 27c @ 29c a pound.

**Hellebore Root**—Supplies of powdered are being offered at lower values, owing to a fair accumulation of stocks and a light demand. Holders lowered quotations 2c to 31c @ 32c a pound.

**Isinglass, Russian**—Prices suffered a heavy loss, due in part to lower primary markets and an absence of buyers here. Holders are offering spot lots at considerably lower figures, ranging from \$5.60 @ \$6.10 a pound.

**Licorice Root**—Easy primary markets and liberal offerings of supplies to arrive at lower figures, influenced a downward trend of the spot market. Holders are quoting lower figures ranging from 22c @ 25c for selected, 20c @ 22c for powdered, Spanish root showing a loss of 2c @ 4c a pound under recent sales.

**Naphthaline**—Larger arrivals and a fair accumulation of spot stocks, together with no improvement of the demand, resulted in a downward course of prices. Sellers lowered quotations to 11½c @ 12c a pound for spot lots of both flake and balls.

**Oil of Bergamot**—Fair offerings of spot lots and easier advices from abroad, led to a lower market. Holders are offering supplies at \$3.75 @ \$3.80 a pound.

**Potassium Iodide**—Lower cost of production and larger stocks, tended to weaken the market. Manufacturers announced a reduction in quotations of 40c a pound, bringing prices down \$3.90 a pound, for 50 pound lots, one delivery, while small quantities are held at \$3.95. Makers are not entering contracts, or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Quassia Chips**—Quotations closed stronger under a scarcity of stocks and firmer primary markets. Holders are asking 2c to 3c advance bringing the spot quotation up to 12c @ 12½c a pound.

**Quinine**—Second hands are firmer in their views on prices, based on a larger demand from domestic and export buyers. In most quarters sellers refused to shade 55c while others named up to 60c an ounce. Domestic makers continue to quote former values for their output on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce, for 100 ounce lots.

**Saffron Valencia**—A slow inquiry and easy primary markets, led to some selling pressure and price shading. Sellers in most quarters offered spot lots at 5c lower to \$10.70 @ \$10.75 a pound.

**Senega Root**—Smaller stocks and firmer primary markets created a stronger feeling among holders. Sellers quoted 1c higher to 41c @ 44c a pound for northern spot lots.

**Soap Tree Bark**—Scarcity of spot supplies and limited offerings from primary sources at higher values, influenced a stronger spot market. Holders named higher figures ranging from 9½c @ 10½c a pound.

**Silver Nitrate**—A stronger and higher market for silver led a like advance on spot lots of nitrate of silver. Holders advanced quotations to 40½c @ 42½c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces.

**Strontium Nitrate**—A scarcity of spot due to smaller productions and higher cost of the crude material, resulted in an upward trend of the market. Holders of spot lots are asking 48c @ 50c a pound.

**Thus Gum**—Values are decidedly higher owing to higher primary markets and exceedingly small spot stocks here. Holders are quoting \$8.50 @ \$9.50 a pound.

**Wax**—Larger arrivals and a slow demand, led to more liberal offerings at concessions in prices. Spot lots of Japan are being offered at ½c lower to 15½c @ 16c while bayberry is held at ½c lower to 21c @ 22c a pound.

#### CHICAGO DRUG STORE CHANGES

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20—F. J. Geispitz, a druggist at 1733 North Halsted street, has turned over his store to his son, Victor, as a wedding present. The Armitage Pharmacy at the corner of Armitage avenue and North Leavitt street changed hands last week, and was finally purchased by Patrick Tatlogan from Abraham Epstein. M. J. Herman, 1048 North Ashland avenue, has sold his drug store to R. B. Kozlowski. Other stores sold are as follows: Albert Schroeder, 2678 East Seventy-fifth street, to R. B. Van Dusen; F. C. Brooke, 234 West Fifty-first street, to Rhode & Ziehler; T. C. Bailey, 5806 Glenwood avenue, to William McSherry; Joseph Berger, 1757 West Fifty-fifth street, to Schmidt & Schwartz.

#### CUSTOMS DECISIONS

**LAUNDRY BLUE**—J. A. Chambers won before the Board of General Appraisers in a decision fixing duty on certain laundry blue. This merchandise was classified by the customs officials under paragraph 17, with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as "a chemical compound or an article similar thereto, put up in individual packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight. Claims were made under paragraph 52 for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "wash blue containing ultramarine," or under paragraph 21 at the same rate as "products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes," or under paragraph 385 at the same rate as a non-enumerated manufactured article. As to some of the merchandise covered by the importers' protest the board finds from the testimony that it consisted of wash blue containing ultramarine and that it was made of ultramarine blue containing a slight addition of soda. This merchandise is held dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 52 as claimed. The remaining merchandise, according to the board's findings, consisted of wash blue not containing ultramarine; a preparation of bicarbonate of soda and coal tar dye. Duty is fixed on this merchandise as a non-enumerated article under paragraph 385 at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as claimed.

**COLORS**—Advances are made on the foreign market values of colors imported here from J. L. Cardwell & Co. of Manchester, England, according to two reappraisement decisions, handed down by Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers. As to colors exported from Manchester on July 30 and entered at this port on September 5, 1915, the General Appraiser writes: "Powdered Prussian blue A 1/2 grade, entered at 11s., advanced to 13s. per cwt." Colors exported September 9 and November 9 and entered here October 27 and November 26, 1915, are reappraised as follows: "Powdered Prussian blue, entered at 11s. 6d. and 11s. 10d., advanced to 19s. per cwt."

#### PATENTS ON ASPIRIN EXPIRE IN 1917

(Concluded from page 4)

to whether the Bayer Company will permit, without recourse to law, any attempts that may be made by other manufacturers to use the name aspirin after the patents expire next February. This product is being manufactured now by others as acetyl salicylic acid both in this country and in Canada, and attempts to sell it have been vigorously contested by the Bayer Company, which has appealed to the authorities in several cities, where arrests have usually followed. In many instances, it is declared, the acetyl salicylic acid was found to be spurious, having been adulterated with other chemicals, some of them of a deleterious nature.

The Bayer Company asserts that it has progressed very satisfactorily in the manufacture of aspirin in the United States, and that for some months past it has been fully able to supply all of the demand for this drug which has been large during the past winter and spring.

#### MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY TO BUILD

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20—The Mutual Chemical Company of America, whose headquarters are in New York, has purchased the Filbert property adjoining its local branch at Block and Point streets, and it is understood that a large addition will be built to the Block street plant. The company is engaged in the manufacture of bichromate of potash and soda, some of which is used in the making of dye.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### FIRMER TONE PREVAILS IN THE MARKET

**Talk of Railroad Strike and War has Caused Chemicals to Recover Slightly From the Pronounced Weakness of Last Week, Though Prices Still are Falling**

Heavy industrial chemicals are no longer influenced to their former extent by happenings in the old world. Events nearer home are now more germane to the situation. A new incentive is needed to boost values, and the market is in a receptive mood. Two factors loom big in the horizon and already have cast a shadow of influence over a certain class of dealers. The questions referred to are the threatened railroad strike and the trouble with Mexico. A precipitation of either or both events will furnish the needed impulse to again start values on an upward journey. Should the former occur, dealers sense a difficulty in the movement of contract goods to ocean shipping points and a consequent export demand for available spot supplies. In the case of a war with Mexico a renewal of the demands for explosive making chemicals will also affect industrial chemicals, as the basic and finished products are largely interlocking. While prices for the week have not made material gains, in fact have sustained further losses, there is an ominous undertone to the market that is more or less indicative of an impending change. Up to Saturday of last week there was no sign of a check to the headlong rush of falling values. With the opening on Monday a change seemed to have come over the downward movement. Some of the prices are as low as ever but the intense desire to sell is lacking. In other items the low offerings of the week end were withdrawn and higher prices substituted.

The fluctuations in the following chemicals will serve as an illustration; caustic soda was sold at 4 cents at the end of last week, at the beginning of this week  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was the lowest that could be done; soda ash light changed hands at 2 3-8 cents a pound, now the bid is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents and the asking price  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents; in chlorate of potash 50 cent offers were withdrawn, 52 cent offers are scarce, while 55 cents seems to be the prevailing second hand quotation. The bichromates netted a loss of about 5 cents a pound each, the prussiates were losers, and some holders of blue vitriol were inclined to shade prices. A description of some of the important movements in different items follow:

**Alum**—No changes were noted in alum prices during the week. Spot offerings from second hands of potassium alum were  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound lower than manufacturers quotations, equalling  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c @  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Leading manufacturers did not change the 9c to 10c a pound quotations. Ammonium alum remains at \$4 to \$5 per hundred according to variety of form and aluminum sulphate at \$3.50 to \$6 covers high and low grade.

**Bleaching Powder**—A slight strengthening was noted in the bleaching powder quotations. Quantity offers are not quite so plentiful as have marked former periods and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was the low quotation on domestic drums. Export drums are bringing 7c @  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. On contract for 1917 delivery 2c @  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is asked.

**Blue Vitriol**—Leading producers are holding at 15c a pound for blue vitriol in car load lots. Lots in second hands appear at 13c @  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound with the possibility of firm bid offerings receiving concessions.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Prices have again weakened and sales are said to have been made as low as 40c a pound. The export shipment of a large quantity had no apparent effect on sellers views. Domestic inquiries have been small and many dealers are anxious to dispose of an unprofitable article. There are some, however, who are optimistic as to the future and are content to hold for the upward turn.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Prices on potassium chlorate dropped to 48c @ 49c a pound during the week, but recovered toward the close on a comparatively brisk buying movement. At that time the best offer heard was 52 cents but the prevailing quotations were 55c @ 57c a pound.

**Potassium Prussiate**—No great amount of stocks of the red potassium prussiate are on the market yet quotations in some quarters were lower than those of last week. The demand is said to be quiet and some holders are ready to liquidate under market prices. Offers were heard as \$4.75 a pound from second hands; large makers are asking \$5 a pound. Yellow potassium prussiate was offered at \$1.25 a pound for spot and at \$1 a pound over a six months delivery.

**Potash, Caustic**—Trading in caustic potash was reported at a standstill. Prices were about as last quoted, the 88-92 per cent being 82c @ 85c a pound, 70-75 per cent 58c @ 60c and 60-65 per cent 50c @ 52c.

**Salt peter**—Following the reduction on salt peter by makers, come offers from other holders at 25 cents a pound. The market is dull and uninteresting and an effort is probably being made to stimulate business. Producers' quotations are 30c @ 31c a pound.

**Soda Ash**—Prices seemed to have stiffened a bit but owing to the rapid fluctuations in soda ash during the past no dependence can be placed on the stability of the market. When the low figure of 2 1-8c was reached orders became more plentiful and a quick reaction was the result. Bids for  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the light, found few if any takers as sellers are now holding for  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 2 5-8c a pound flat. For deliveries over 1917 the asking is  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c @  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound on a basis of 48 per cent.

**Sodium Bichromate**—The downward movement in sodium bichromate almost reached the contract level before it recovered. It is said that deals were made at 29c @ 30c a pound. No offers at those figures were found in the last day or two, the best apparently being 32c with most quotations at 35c. Many of the dealers would not meet these prices and their stocks were temporarily withdrawn. Quotations for contracts range from 25c to 28c a pound depending on sellers, quantity and terms of delivery.

**Soda, Caustic**—There was a slight reaction from the extremely low prices at which caustic soda was offered during the week. Business was done at 4c, but later bids at that figure for a large lot, term delivery, met with no response. Dealers are said to be holding firm at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 76 per cent. Makers prices for spot are 6c @  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, and contracts were made on a basis of 60 per cent at 2c @  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for 1917 delivery.

**Sodium Prussiate**—The recent liberal quotations on sodium prussiate of Japanese manufacture seem to have caused a general reduction in the price. Spot offers have a range of from 90c a pound up, and for time deliveries 85c a pound.

**Acids**—Manufacturers have made no reduction in their quotation of last week and the market is holding firm. Opinions were expressed in the trade that after July 1 the trend in values would probably be upward. The quotations listed below were announced as holding for another week. Muriatic acid thus quoted at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c @  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for 18 degrees;  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 3c for 20 degrees and 3c @  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c for 22 degrees. On contracts for 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month 2 3-8c @  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c is quoted. Nitric acid, 36 degrees is offered at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 7c; 38 degrees, at 7c @  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; 40 degrees, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 8c a pound; 42 degrees, at 8c @  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Sulphuric acid is held at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 2c a pound for 60 degrees and 2c @  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for 66 degrees. Contracts for 66 degrees 93 per cent are offered at \$35 a ton, and for 98 per cent \$40 a ton. It is understood that these prices will be shaded on firm bids for quantity.

### ADDITIONS TO OUR PRICE LIST

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is constantly broadening its scope. This week we have added nearly three hundred more articles to our list of Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals, etc., it being our constant aim to make our price lists of the greatest possible service to our readers.

## Color and Dyestuff Markets

### UNEVENTFUL WEEK IN THE DYE SITUATION

#### Buyers Exercise Caution in Purchases—Desirable Shades of Inorganic Origin Continue Scarce and Prices High—Some Weakness in Vegetable Dyes

Guided by the same fundamental conditions as have obtained in recent periods, affairs in the dyestuffs market moved through another uneventful week. Desirable shades and colors of inorganic origin continue scarce and prices very high. Of the more common colors, such as blacks and blues, prices and quantities are nearer the demands of the consumer, but inquiries for these in the open market were not conspicuous for their frequency. Outside events and the agitation of the aniline situation has not dampened the ardor of the research chemist in the development of the organic coloring material. Several apparently important discoveries have been made. Lac dye and its use seem to be one of these. Lac dye is the product of the coccus lacca, an insect closely related to the coccus cocci or cochineal bug. It differs very little from the cochineal dye and has been used advantageously in dyeing cotton, wool and silk producing a fast and light dye. Another use for it is had in the dyeing of worsteds for sweaters. A new form of hematite crystal has also been found. It is said to be a true crystal about one-tenth the size of the regular so-called crystal, contains about two per cent less moisture, is more readily soluble and gives greater tinctorial power than the old. An article in another part of this issue treats of the progress made with quercitron extract.

In vegetable dyestuffs, values on quite a few items progressed a point nearer the views of the buyer, but his attitude remains one of caution. Not that the market was particularly inactive but the volume of exchanges revealed the day-to-day method of buying which usually characterizes between season business. The articles in which reductions were made embrace some of the bulkier materials, as divi-divi, myrobalans and sumac. Aniline oil was resold at a loss from last quotations, but the salts were more firm. The complaint is heard that the prices at which some of the grades of cutch are selling are below the actual cost of importation. Cochineal lost several cents on a pound and indigo prices also fell off. Offers of logwood extract are a little freer at the lower quotations of 40c and 45c a pound, though in this respect dealers insist that prices have about reached as low a level as is consistent with cost of production and quality. Hematite extract, in sympathy, has also been reduced. Extracts of querbracho and quercitron losses about end the list. Many of the chemical mordants are wavering. A description of some of them will be found under heavy chemicals. Details of the important changes in the vegetable dyestuffs follow:

**Aniline Oil.**—Makers in some instances have reduced the spot price on aniline oil to 55c @ 60c a pound, and contract to 50c @ 55c a pound according to quantity and terms of delivery. Some producers are asking slightly higher prices. In second hands offers are heard at 50c a pound spot and one offer of 5 tons was had at 45c a pound. Aniline salts on contract are quoted at 65c for the year and 70c for the half year. On spot makers are holding at 74c @ 76c a pound. A sale of six tons for export was recorded at 75c. Second hand quotations on the salts are said to be around 70c a pound.

**Archil Extract.**—Inquiries for archil have been increasing and several good orders were said to have been turned during the week. Prices obtained were 41c for double extract and 50c a pound for the concentrated.

**Cochineal.**—The disposition to lower cochineal prices was more general and offers ranging from 78c to 82c a pound were more numerous. Business in this article has been

quiet and a fair amount of stocks has been permitted to accumulate.

**Cutch.**—No changes of consequence occurred in the cutch situation. The demand continues slow and prices have reached a point where profits have disappeared. Offers from abroad have increased in volume but stocks at present available in this country seem sufficient for the time and dealers are not interested. Quotations for boxes and bales are 12c @ 15c a pound. Shipments from Rangoon to all parts from January 1 to April 25 were 4,604 tons, against 1,132 tons in 1915 and 1,300 tons in 1914.

**Gambier.**—Conditions surrounding gambier were not improved during the week, both the textile and tanning interests holding off. Prices were as last week, 12c being low for spot and 11c to arrive for low grades. There were some sellers of No. 1 cubes at 19 for spot and 17½c for spot No. 2, and arrivals at 2c a pound less. Plantation grades brought 14c a pound.

**Indigo.**—Quotations on indigos vary according to the holder. Arrivals in fair quantity continue. Most of it has been sold but spot stocks have increased lately. In some hands the outside price on Borneo was reduced to \$3.60 a pound; the range on Guatemala to \$2.15 @ \$2.50 and Kurpahs from \$2.20 to \$2.60 a pound. An offer of what is purported to be genuine synthetic indigo has made an appearance at \$1.50 a pound.

**Logwood.**—Prices for logwood extract for spot and contract overlap. Spot offerings were had from 40c to 50c a pound and contracts from 40c to 45c a pound. According to the views of some dealers, values are more in conformity with the cost of crude material and prices are expected to remain at about the present levels. A war with Mexico would cut off the source of the genuine Campeche wood, but the quantity and quality of wood received from other places are ample to care for present needs. Offers of logs are free at from \$50 to \$60 a ton.

**Quercitron.**—With the new crop of quercitron available prices were easier for both the bark and the extract. Offers for the bark were said to have been had at \$30 @ \$35 a ton, and the orange extract was quoted at 14c @ 17c a pound and the yellow extract at 19c @ 22c a pound.

**Querbracho.**—The demand for querbracho from all consumers was reported small for the week. Quotations for the extract were reduced to 10c @ 11c a pound for the clarified on a basis of 35% tannin content and 9c @ 10c for the unclarified.

**Sumac.**—Sicily sumac was held at \$70 @ \$72 a ton to arrive and \$74 @ \$76 a ton for spot a loss of about \$2 a ton from last week's quotations. Virginia sumac with a tannin content of 18% and 20% was offered at \$49 a ton. Prices for the extract did not change from the 10½c @ 12½c offerings.

**Myrobalans.**—Declines were noted in myrobalans and offers were had at \$54 @ \$58 a ton according to grades, which could be shaded for firm orders of large lots for shipment. Most of the myrobalans afloat were reported absorbed, though there was some unsold at \$57 a ton.

**Turmeric.**—Available spot stocks of turmeric are said to be small and prices were firm. On futures prices vary from 8c to 11c a pound as to grades and nearness of arrival. A local firm quotes as follows:

- 5-10 tons Aleppye spot 9¾ 10c.
- 5-10 tons Aleppye Apr. shipment 9¾ 10c.
- 5-10 tons Aleppye Mch.-June shipment 10 10½c.
- 10-15 tons Madras on dock 9 9¾c.
- 10 tons Madras due 3 weeks 9 9¾c.
- 5-10 tons Madras Mch.-Apr. 9¼ ½c.
- 50-75 bags China spot 8¾ 9c.
- 10-15 tons China due 3 weeks 8½ ¾c.

**SALTS AND COMPOUNDS OF ANTIMONY.**—The duty on either salts or compounds of antimony is lowered in a decision handed down by the Board of General Appraisers. Duty was levied on this merchandise at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 144 of the tariff act of 1913 for "antimony oxide, salts and compounds of." The board finds that duty should have been taxed at the rate of but 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 5 for "all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for." This decision sustains protests of A. Klipstein & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., Innis, Speden & Co., and Wm. A. Brown & Co.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid. C.P., bbls.	.95	— 1.00	Valerate .....	lb.	— 5.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.).	lb.	.75	— .79
Acetone .....	.40	— .41	Subcarbonate .....	lb.	3.40	Ergot, Russian .....	lb.	.75	— .79
Acetophenetidin .....	24.00	— 25.00	Subgallate .....	lb.	3.00	Spanish .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Acotine, ½ oz. ....	ea.	— 1.60	Subnitrate .....	lb.	3.10	Ether, U.S.P., 1900 .....	lb.	.22	— .27
Agar Agar .....	lb.	.48	Bleu Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.).	lb.	.0734	Washed .....	lb.	.18	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof .....	gal.	2.64	Borax, in bbls. ....	lb.	.0834	Eucalyptol .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00
190 proof, U.S.P. ....	gal.	2.66	Bordeaux, Mixture-paste .....	lb.	.0312	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. ....	gal.	2.68	Powdered, bbls. ....	lb.	.07	Fuller's Earth, powd. ....	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Denatured, 188 proof. ....	gal.	.59	Bromine, bulk, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.00	Gelatin, silver .....	lb.	.80	— .85
188 proof .....	gal.	.60	Burgundy, Pitch .....	lb.	.0444	Gold .....	lb.	—	—
Wood, ref., 95 p.c. ....	gal.	.65	Imported .....	lb.	.20	Glucose .....	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.53
97 p. c. ....	gal.	.70	Cadmium Bromide .....	lb.	— 4.25	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....	lb.	.50	— .51
Purified .....	gal.	1.00	Iodide .....	lb.	— 5.25	Drums and bbls. added.	—	—	—
Aldehyde, com. ....	lb.	.65	Metal sticks .....	lb.	— 1.90	C.P. in cans .....	lb.	.51	— .52
Almonds, bitter .....	lb.	.28	Caffeine alkaloid, bulk .....	lb.	— 17.00	Dynamite, drums included. ....	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet .....	lb.	.25	Bromide .....	oz.	10.70	Saponification, loose .....	lb.	.33	— .34
Meal .....	lb.	.28	Citrated .....	lb.	10.50	Soap, Lye, loose .....	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin .....	lb.	.87	Phosphate .....	lb.	17.50	Glycyrrhiza, Ammoniated .....	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Aluminum Acetate .....	lb.	.95	Sulphate .....	lb.	18.80	Gun Powder .....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Metallic .....	lb.	1.62	Calcium Glycerophosphate .....	lb.	1.70	Grains of Paradise .....	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, C.P. ....	lb.	.27	Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.76	Guaiacon, liquid .....	lb.	—	— 13.75
Ambergris, black .....	oz.	12.00	Phosphate, Precip. ....	lb.	.30	Carbonate .....	oz.	—	—
Grey .....	oz.	22.45	Sulphocarbonate .....	lb.	— 2.50	Salicylate .....	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....	lb.	.63	Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. blk. ....	lb.	.52	Guarana .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Benzozate .....	lb.	.50	Squares of 4 ounces .....	lb.	.53	Gum Cotton .....	oz.	.18	— .20
Bichromate, C.P. ....	lb.	1.15	16's in 1 lb. carton. ....	lb.	.54	Haarlem Oil .....	gross	2.60	— 2.70
Bromide .....	lb.	— 2.50	24's in 1 lb. cartons. ....	lb.	.55	Hexamethylenamine .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Carb., Dom. ....	lb.	.093	32's, in 1 lb. cartons. ....	lb.	.55	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime. ....	lb.	.25	— .27
Residue, Cubes .....	lb.	.27	Cases of 100 blocks. ....	lb.	.52	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. ....	lb.	.19	— .20
Fluoride .....	lb.	.47	Monobromated .....	lb.	4.45	Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross	6.50	— 18.00
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	— 1.85	Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb.	1.05	Hydroquinone .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Iodide, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.15	Powdered .....	lb.	1.35	Ichthyol .....	lb.	—	—
Molybdate .....	lb.	— 5.50	Russian .....	lb.	9.50	Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Muriate, C.P. ....	lb.	.19	Chalk, prec. light, English. ....	lb.	.55	Iodoform, Powdered .....	lb.	—	— 5.00
Nitrate, Cryst. ....	lb.	.28	Heavy .....	lb.	.034	Crystals .....	lb.	—	— 5.50
Gran. ....	lb.	.28	Chloral Hydrate .....	lb.	1.36	Iron Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Oxalate .....	lb.	.85	Charcoal Willow, pow'd. ....	lb.	.04	Perchloride .....	lb.	.17	— .22
Persulfate .....	lb.	.90	Wood, powd. ....	lb.	.034	Sub-sulphate .....	lb.	.18	— .22
Phosphate (Dibasic) ....	lb.	.55	Chlorine liquid .....	lb.	.15	Isinglass, American .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Salicylate .....	lb.	3.25	Chloroform .....	lb.	.59	Russian .....	lb.	5.60	— 6.10
Sulphate .....	lb.	.05	Chrysarobin .....	lb.	6.25	Kamala, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	— 1.80
Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	5.20	Cinchonidine Alk., ... oz.	oz.	— Nominal	Kaolin .....	lb.	.02	— .03
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) ....	lb.	.15	Salicylate .....	oz.	— Nominal	Kola Nuts, West Indian. ....	lb.	.18	— .19
Needle powder .....	lb.	.28	Sulphate .....	oz.	— Nominal	Lanolin, hydros. ....	lb.	.85	— .95
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	—	Cinchonine Salicylate .....	oz.	— Nominal	Anhydrous .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Free sulphur .....	lb.	.48	Sulphate .....	oz.	— Nominal	Lead Carbonate, med. ....	lb.	.45	— .50
Crimson .....	lb.	.72	Cinnabar .....	lb.	1.95	Chloride .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Antipyrine, bulk .....	lb.	30.00	Civet .....	oz.	2.00	Iodide .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.08	Oleate .....	oz.	.82	Licorice, mass .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Powdered .....	lb.	.12	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz. ....	oz.	— Nominal	Stick, bbls. ....	lb.	.35	— .40
Argols .....	lb.	.17	Oleate, pow'd (20%) ....	lb.	— 1.55	Foreign .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Arrowroot, Bermuda .....	lb.	.50	Cocao Butter, bulk .....	lb.	.42	Lithium Benzoate .....	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
St. Vincent, bbls. ....	lb.	.07	Cases, fingers .....	lb.	.44	Carbonate .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Arsenic, red .....	lb.	.55	Boxes .....	lb.	.45	Salicylate .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
White .....	lb.	.064	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk. ....	oz.	6.55	London Purple .....	lb.	—	—
Atropine, Alk. ....	oz.	60.00	— 8.60	Lupulin, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	—		
Sulphate .....	oz.	55.00	Ounces .....	lb.	6.35	Regular .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.22	Eighths .....	oz.	6.55	Lycopodium .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Barium Carb., prec. ....	lb.	.15	Phosphate .....	oz.	6.35	Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....	lb.	— 20	Sulphate .....	oz.	6.75	Glycerophosphate .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Chlorate .....	lb.	—	Collodion, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.33	Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Nitrate .....	lb.	.15	Flexible, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.39	Peroxide .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Peroxide .....	lb.	.30	Colocynth, Trieste, whole. ....	lb.	.21	Sulphate .....	lb.	— Nominal	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico gal. St. Thomas .....	gal.	1.80	Powdered .....	lb.	.59	Sulphate, Epsom Salts .....	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) .....	lb.	—	Pulp .....	lb.	.55	Domestic, in bbls...100 lbs. ....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Benzine, steel bbls. ....	gal.	— .23	Spanish Apples .....	lb.	—	Manganese Glycerophos. ....	lb.	—	— 4.50
Wood bbls. ....	gal.	— .26	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....	lb.	.55	Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Benzol, pure white .....	gal.	.70	Sulphate .....	lb.	.14	Peroxide .....	lb.	.70	— .75
90 per cent .....	gal.	.65	Oleate, pow'd (20%) ....	lb.	.15	Sulphate .....	lb.	—	— .45
Benzonaphthol .....	oz.	2.70	Cotton Soluble .....	lb.	.79	Manna, large flake. ....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Berberine Sulphate .....	oz.	1.90	Coumarin, refined .....	lb.	9.75	Small flake .....	lb.	.78	— .81
Beta-Naphthol .....	lb.	1.35	Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....	lb.	.44	Sorts .....	lb.	.37	— .39
Bismuth Citrate .....	lb.	—	Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	lb.	—	Menthol Japanese .....	lb.	2.85	— 3.05
Salicylate .....	lb.	—	Creosote, Beechwood .....	lb.	7.00	Recryst .....	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
55 p. c. ....	lb.	—	Creosote, carbonate .....	lb.	— 8.00	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....	ca.	—	— 68.00
Subcarbonate .....	lb.	3.40	Cresol, U.S.P. ....	gal.	1.35	Bisulphate .....	lb.	—	— 1.18
Subiodide .....	lb.	—	Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste .....	lb.	.30	Iodide, green .....	lb.	—	— 4.20
Tannate .....	lb.	—	Jeweler's large .....	lb.	.69	Red .....	lb.	—	— 4.30
—	—	—	Small .....	lb.	.51	Yellow .....	lb.	—	— 4.20
—	—	—	French .....	lb.	.184	Blue Mass .....	lb.	—	— .58
—	—	—	Dextrin, imported, Potato. ....	lb.	.12	Powdered .....	lb.	—	— .60
—	—	—	Domestic Potato .....	lb.	.08	Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. ....	lb.	—	— .61
—	—	—	Reeds .....	lb.	.30	50 p.c. ....	lb.	—	— .83
—	—	—	Dover's Powder .....	lb.	.20	Calomel, American .....	lb.	—	— 1.36
—	—	—	Dragons Blood Mass .....	lb.	.25	Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....	lb.	—	— 1.28
—	—	—	Reeds .....	lb.	.84	Powder .....	lb.	—	— 1.23
—	—	—	Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial. ....	lb.	3.70	Red Precipitate .....	lb.	—	— 1.49
—	—	—	—	— 3.75	Powder .....	lb.	—	— 1.59	
—	—	—	White Precipitate .....	lb.	—	—	— 1.64		
—	—	—	Methylene Blue .....	lb.	—	—	—		
—	—	—	Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.12	—	— 1.14		
—	—	—	Mirbane Oil, drums .....	lb.	.31	—	— 32		

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk....oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials.....oz.	5.55	— 5.60
1/2-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes....oz.	5.75	— 5.80
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes....oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyle hydrochloride....lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.10	— .15
Irish.....lb.	.07	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin.....oz.	13.05	— 15.00
Grain, Cab.....lb.	12.00	— 12.10
Tonquin.....oz.	16.00	— 19.05
Druggists.....lb.	16.00	— 16.50
Synthetic.....lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Naphthalene, flake.....lb.	.11½	— .12
Balls.....lb.	.11½	— .12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate.....lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .14
Opium, cases.....lb.	11.50	— 11.60
Jobbing lots.....lb.	11.55	— 11.65
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Granular.....lb.	13.00	— 13.40
Orthoform.....oz.	1.35	
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb.	— 1.50	
Papain.....lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream.....lb.	.05½	— .054
Lily white.....lb.	.07½	— .084
Snow white.....lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Phosphorus.....lb.	— .80	
Red.....lb.	— .10	
Pilocarpine.....oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Piperidine.....oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin.....oz.	.55	— .60
Podophylin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.70	— .80
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Bisulphite.....lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.....lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk gran.).....lb.	— 3.50	
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture.....lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.90	— 3.95
J. ectophosphate.....oz.	.25	
Permanganate.....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.....lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd.....lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.....lb.	.02	— .03
Pyknotain Blue.....oz.	— 2.50	
Quassia chips.....lb.	.13	— 1.3½
Rasped.....lb.	.11	— 1.1½
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— 1.2½
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.75	
50-oz. tins.....oz.	.75	
25-oz. tins.....oz.	.76	
5-oz. tins.....oz.	.77	
1-oz. tins.....oz.	.80	
Second hands.....oz.	.55	— .60
Amsterdam.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
German.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin.....lb.	— 20.00	
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	— 35½	
Rose Water, triple dist. dem. lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. ....lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin.....lb.	15.00	— 15.50
Second hands.....lb.	—	
Safrol.....lb.	.31	— .33
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk.....lb.	— 3.75	
Second hands.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Sandalwood.....lb.	.10	— .15
Ground.....lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	35.00	— 41.00
Powdered.....lb.	36.00	— 42.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	— 27½	
Silver Chloride.....oz.	.40½	— .42½
Nitrate.....oz.	.40½	— .42½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide.....oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure....lb.	.15	— 1.54
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.11	— 1.2
Green, pure.....lb.	.14	— 1.5
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .27
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	— 1.00	
Cacodylate.....oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate.....lb.	.64	— .65
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Powdered.....lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide.....lb.	— 2.00	
Glycerophosphate crystals.....lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.81	— .89
Iodide.....lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate, technical.....lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.....lb.	.23	— .25
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized.....lb.	.09	— .12
Dried.....lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber Salts).....lb.	.06	— .07
Tungstate.....lb.	— 1.50	
Spermaceti.....lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.....lb.	— 1.65	
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.	2.25	— 2.28
Potato.....lb.	.05½	— .05½
Powdered.....lb.	.064	— .06½
Rice.....lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat.....lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Stronium Acetate.....lb.	— 1.25	
Bromide.....lb.	2.50	— 3.52
Iodide.....lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrate.....lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk. ....oz.	— 1.08	
Powder.....oz.	— 1.05	
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	— 2.65	
Sulphate.....oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphon.....oz.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.50	— 14.50
Sulphur, Com'l.....lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Flour.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers.....lb.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll.....lb.	1.95	— 2.20
Precipitated (Lac).....lb.	.30	— .35
Washed.....lb.	.02	— .04
Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.12	— .15
Purified.....lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.03½	— .04
Tar, Barbados.....gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	— .75	
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.61	— .62
Casks.....lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals.....lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Iodide.....lb.	9.90	— 10.15
Tin, crystals.....lb.	.33	— 33½
Bichloride.....lb.	.17½	— .18
Oxide.....lb.	.51	— .53
Toluol, pure.....gal.	4.75	— 4.95
Commercial.....gal.	4.70	— 4.80
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Artificial.....lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb.	.57	— .59
Vanillin.....lb.	— 1.00	
Witch Hazel Ext. dble dist. ....bbl.	.53	— .56
Gran.....lb.	.22	— .25
Med.....lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.24	— .27
Chloride.....lb.	.17½	— .18
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.....lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide.....lb.	.17½	— .18
Permanganate.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate.....lb.	— 3.25	
C.P.....lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate.....lb.	.07	— .08
Acids		
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg. ....lb.	.06	— .06½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoin, from gum.....lb.	— 6.75	
ex Toluol.....lb.	— 11½	
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— 12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent. ....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric.....lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.60	— .68
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	.73	— .75
5-lb. cans.....lb.	.72	— .75
Cinnamic.....lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	—	.67
Powdered.....lb.	—	.67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent....gal.	.75	— 1.20
Lemon.....lb.	.80	— .83
Lime expressed.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Distilled.....lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe.....lb.	— 2.00	
Mace, expressed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Distilled.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Malefern.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Mustard, natural.....lb.	19.00	— 22.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	—
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	35.50	— 47.00
Petale.....lb.	45.00	— 50.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	—
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Orange, bitter W. Indian.....lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian.....lb.	2.50	— 2.70

## **Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.***

JUNE 21, 1916

**Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.***

Licorice, Russian, cut	.lb.	.55	—	.59
Spanish, Powdered	.lb.	.20	—	.22
Selected	.lb.	.22	—	.27
Lovage, Am.	.lb.	.50	—	.54
Manaca	.lb.	.30	—	.41
Mandrake	.lb.	.07	—	.09
Musk, Russian	.lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Orris, Florentine, bold	.lb.	.15	—	.15%
Verona	.lb.	.12	—	12%
Finger	.lb.	2.25	—	2.45
Pereira Brava	.lb.	.25	—	.29
Pellitory	.lb.	.35	—	.57
Pink, true	.lb.	.35	—	.36
Pleurisy	.lb.	.12	—	.14
Poke	.lb.	.05	—	.07
Rhatany	.lb.	.75	—	.80
Rhubarb, Chinese	.lb.	.80	—	.82
High, dried	.lb.	.21	—	.23
Chips	.lb.	.21	—	.22
Powdered	.lb.	.23	—	.25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.lb.	.38	—	.40
Mexican	.lb.	10%	—	11%
Senega, Northern	.lb.	.42	—	.44
Southern	.lb.	.58	—	.63
Serpentaria	.lb.	.31	—	.36
Skunk Cabbage	.lb.	.10	—	.12
Snake, Canada, natural	.lb.	.21	—	.26
Stripped	.lb.	.22	—	.26
Spikenard	.lb.	.10	—	.13
Squaw Vine	.lb.	.08%	—	10%
Squill	.lb.	.18	—	.19
Sillingia	.lb.	.05	—	.06
Stone	.lb.	.06	—	10%
Turkey Corn	.lb.	—	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias)	.lb.	.35	—	.40
True (Aletris)	.lb.	.18	—	.19
Valerian, Belgian	.lb.	.70	—	.73
English	.lb.	—	—	—
German	.lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	.lb.	.32	—	.35
Veratrum Viride	.lb.	.10	—	.11
Vervain	.lb.	.16	—	.17
Yellow Dock	.lb.	.17	—	.15
Domestic	.lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	.lb.	.07	—	.08
<b>SEEDS</b>				
Angelica	.lb.	13%	—	14%
Anise, Levant	.lb.	.12	—	12%
Spanish	.lb.	13%	—	14
Star	.lb.	.24	—	.25
Annatto	.lb.	.18	—	.20
Canary, Spanish	.lb.	.05%	—	.06
Dutch	.lb.	.05%	—	.054
Smyrna	.lb.	—	—	—
South American	.lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Caraway	.lb.	18%	—	.19
Cardamoms, bleached	.lb.	.85	—	.120
Ceylon, green	.lb.	—	—	.50
Decorticated	.lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery	.lb.	.33	—	.35
Colchicum	.lb.	1.03	—	.105
Conium	.lb.	.18	—	.19
Coriander, natural	.lb.	.05%	—	.05%
Bleached, domestic	.lb.	.06%	—	.064
Cumin, Malta	.lb.	—	—	—
Levant	.lb.	—	—	—
Mogador	.lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	.lb.	—	—	—
Dill	.lb.	.08%	—	10%
Fennel, German, large	.lb.	.74	—	.75
Italian	.lb.	.15	—	.16
Roumanian, small	.lb.	.18	—	.19
French	.lb.	15%	—	.16
Flax, whole	.bu.	2.35	—	2.40
Ground	.lb.	.05	—	.06
Foenugreek	.lb.	.03%	—	.03%
Domestic	.lb.	.05	—	.06
Hemp, Manchurian	.lb.	.03%	—	.04
Russian	.lb.	—	—	—
Henbane	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Heb's Tears, white	.lb.	.06	—	.06%
Larkspur	.lb.	.22	—	.23
Lobelia	.lb.	.26	—	.29
Millet, natural	.lb.	.02%	—	.03
Hulled	.lb.	.06%	—	.064
Mustard, Bari, Brown	.lb.	.14	—	.14%
California, brown	.lb.	.13%	—	.13%
Sicily, brown	.lb.	.13%	—	.13%
Dutch	.lb.	.15%	—	.16
English, yellow	.lb.	.15%	—	.16
German, yellow	.lb.	Nominal	—	—
Bombay	.lb.	.09	—	.09%
Parsley	.lb.	.21	—	22%
Poppy, Dutch	.lb.	.28	—	28%
Turkish	.lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	.lb.	.11	—	.11%
Quince, select	.lb.	.75	—	.78
Rape, English	.lb.	.09	—	.09%
Japanese	.lb.	.05%	—	.06%
Sabadilla (whole)	.lb.	214	—	24%
Stavesacre	.lb.	.45	—	.47
Stramonium	.lb.	.09%	—	10%
<b>GUMS</b>				
Strophanthus, Hispidus	.lb.	—	—	—
Kombe	.lb.	—	—	—
Sunflower, large	.lb.	.05%	—	.06
Small	.lb.	.04%	—	.05
Turmeric, Aleppy	.lb.	.10	—	.10%
Madras	.lb.	.09%	—	.09%
China	.lb.	.08%	—	.09
Worm, American	.lb.	.09	—	.09%
Levant	.lb.	.99	—	1.00
<b>Barium, chloride</b>				
Dioxide	.lb.	—	—	.36
Nitrate	.lb.	—	—	.13
Barytes, floated, white	.ton	40.00	—	45.00
Off color	.ton	15.00	—	16.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35% c. b.	.lb.	.05%	—	.11
Calcium, Acetate, crude	.lb.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Carbide	.lb.	100 lbs.	7.05	—
Carbonate	.lb.	—	.04	—
Chloride, solid	.ton	—	—	11.78
Granulated	.ton	—	—	14.78
Sulphate	.lb.	100 lbs.	17.00	—
Carbon tetrachloride	.lb.	—	—	.20
Copper Carbonate	.lb.	—	.40	—
Subacetate (Verdigris)	.lb.	—	.40	—
Powdered	.lb.	—	.40	—
Sulphate	.lb.	—	.14	—
Powdered	.lb.	—	.20	—
Copperas, f.o.b. work	.lb.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
Fusel Oil, crude	.gal.	3.45	—	3.70
Refined	.gal.	6.00	—	6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	.bbl.	—	—	—
48 p.c., in carboys	.lb.	.09	—	—
52 p.c., in carboys	.lb.	.10	—	—
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	.lb.	.14	—	—
White cryst	.lb.	—	.16	—
Broken Cakes	.lb.	—	.16	—
Granulated	.lb.	—	.17	—
Powdered	.lb.	—	.17	—
Arsenate	.lb.	—	.083	—
Nitrate	.lb.	—	.15%	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	.lb.	—	.0734	—
Red, American	.lb.	—	.0734	—
Foreign	.lb.	—	.09	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	.lb.	—	—	—
dry	.lb.	—	—	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	.lb.	—	—	—
English	.lb.	—	.11%	—
White, Basic Sulphate	.lb.	—	.069	—
Muriatic acid,	.lb.	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	.lb.	.03	—	.03%
20 deg. carboys	.lb.	.04	—	.04%
22 deg. carboys	.lb.	.04%	—	.05%
Nitric acid,	.lb.	—	—	—
36 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0734	—	—
38 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0834	—	—
40 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0874	—	—
42 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0956	—	—
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	.lb.	.0717	—	—
38 deg. carboys	.lb.	.08	—	—
40 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0856	—	—
42 deg. carboys	.lb.	.0918	—	—
Plaster of Paris	.bbl.	1.50	—	2.00
True Dental	.bbl.	2.00	—	2.25
Potash, Bichromate	.lb.	.43	—	.48
Carbonate, calc.	.lb.	.75	—	1.10
Caustic, 88-92	.lb.	.83	—	.92
Chlorate, cryst.	.lb.	.55	—	.70
Powdered	.lb.	.55	—	.70
Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	.ton	265.00	—	300.00
Prussiate, red	.lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Yellow	.lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Saltpetre, crude	.lb.	—	—	—
Refined	.lb.	.30	—	.31
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car	.lb.	—	—	—
lots	.lb.	.0234	—	.0334
in bbls.	.bbl.	—	—	—
Bichromate	.lb.	.32	—	.40
Bisulphite	.lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	.ton	1.00	—	1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	.ton	—	—	—
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	.ton	4.50	—	6.25
100 lbs.	.lb.	—	—	—
Nitrate, techn.	.lb.	100 lbs.	—	—
Refined	.lb.	—	.05	—
Chlorate	.lb.	—	.35	—
Cyanide, bulk	.lb.	—	.40	—
Hypophosphite, bbls.	.bbl.	2.70	—	2.90
Kegs	.bbl.	2.85	—	3.00
Silicate, 140 p.c.	.lb.	.95	—	1.05
Silicate, liquid	.lb.	.034%	—	—
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.ton	.60	—	.75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	.lb.	4.50	—	4.75
60 p.c.	.ton	per 100 lbs.	4.50	—
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York)	.ton	—	—	—
Sulphur, crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	.ton	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid	.lb.	—	—	—
60 deg.	.lb.	.02	—	.02%
66 deg., carboys	.ton	2.75	—	2.80
Oleum	.ton	3.75	—	4.25
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	.ton	2.75	—	3.00
<b>Dyestuffs</b>				
Albumen, Egg	.lb.	.78	—	.80
Blood	.lb.	.30	—	.35
Alumina, Chloride	.lb.	—	—	—

## **Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.***

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market**

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white	lb. .55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb. .60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb. .60	— .70
Seconds	lb. .45	— .50
Sorts	lb. .25	— .30
Sorts, sifted	lb. .27	— .30
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz. —	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz. —	— .50
Acetanilid	lb. 1.00	— 1.30
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb. —	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7.	oz. —	— .25
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb. .65	— .68
Technical	lb. .60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—		
Preservative for Developing and Fixing		
Baths		
In 2 ounce boxes	— — —	
In 4 ounce boxes	— — —	
In 16 ounce boxes	ea. —	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz. 1.85	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz. —	— 5.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb. .16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb. .18	— .24
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb. .60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb. —	— .85
Arsenous, U.S.P. powd.	lb. —	— .25
Boracic, Eng., true	oz. .65	— .70
From Toluol	lb. 7.60	— 8.25
Boracic, cryst.	lb. .17	— .21
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz. —	— .40
Powdered	lb. .18	— .22
Impala	lb. .25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz. —	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb. 4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb. .80	— .85
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb. .82	— .90
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb. .95	— 1.10
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal. .40	— .90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	— .60
Chloractic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .35	— .40
Chromatic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .18	— .20
1-lb.	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
C. P.	lb. —	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz. .50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb. —	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz. —	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz. —	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb. .69	— .77
Less than keg	lb. .75	— .85
Granulated	lb. .80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bot.	lb. —	— 1.50
Gallic	oz. —	— .19
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons	lb. 1.60	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz. .30	— .50
Hippuric	oz. —	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50.	oz. .35	— .50
G. S. Vial	oz. .50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz. .25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P. oz. v. incl. oz.	.15	— .19
lb. 1.10	— 1.20	
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz. .10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 35 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb. —	— 1.75
52 p.c., cerea. bt.	lb. .75	— .85
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent.	oz. .12	— .14
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz. .06	— .08
Iodic	oz. —	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	lb. .20	— .25
Dilute	oz. .12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.	lb. 6.50	— 11.50
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz. —	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz. —	— .25
Muratic, com., 200 (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½ c.)	lb. .09	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb. .10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg carboy	lb. —	— .09%
36 deg, less	lb. .12	— .14
38 deg, carboy	lb. .10	— .11
38 deg, less	lb. .13	— .19
C.P. carboy	lb. —	— .12
C. P. less	lb. .15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb. .25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb. .30	— .35
Acid, Oxalic	lb. .75	— .85
Powdered	lb. .90	— .95
Palmit (Technical)	lb. .65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz. .80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb. .14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.	lb. .40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb. .45	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb. 1.85	— 2.25
Phthalic	oz. —	— .60
Picric	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb. 4.15	— 4.75
1-oz. v.	oz. .40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb. .20	— .25
Crude	gal. .30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Bulk	lb. 2.90	— 3.00
From Gaultheria, oz. v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz. —	— .40
Sulphuric, about 30%.	oz. —	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz. —	— .50
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb. .45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb. —	— .04½
Less	lb. .08	— .09
C. P.	lb. .15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb. .14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb. 1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb. 1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb. .74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst.	lb. .85	— .90
Powdered	lb. .87	— .92
Trichloracetic	oz. —	— .37
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz. .38	— .40
Acidol	oz. —	— .60
Acoin	oz. —	— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb. —	
Leaves, German	lb. .22	— .28
Powdered	lb. .28	— .34
Root English	lb. —	— 1.00
Powdered	lb. —	— 1.15
Root, German	lb. .70	— .80
Powdered	lb. .80	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4-oz. v. ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v. —	—	— .80
Adalin	oz. —	— 1.80
Adamom	oz. —	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb. .90	— 1.00
Hydrous	lb. .65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)		
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr. —	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ca. .85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz bottles	—	— 10.00
Agar Agar	lb. .65	— .85
Agaric, white	lb. —	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz. 1.20	— 1.30
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb. —	
incl. each	lb. Nominal	Nominal
4-oz.	oz. Nominal	Nominal
2-oz.	oz. —	
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. hot. inc. lb.	oz. —	— 3.00
Agurin	oz. —	— 1.70
10-10 grammes tubes in box.	ca. —	— .75
Airoil	oz. —	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impala, powd. sol.	lb. —	— 1.35
Alcohol, Absolute	gal. 5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal. 2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal. 2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls. gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal. 2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bts. & 1/2 bts. gal.	.63	— .77
Methylic (Wood), bbls. gal.	.70	— .75
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb. .70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 2.25
Alkanet Root	lb. .90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb. .10	— .12
Almond meal	lb. —	— .35
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb. .43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb. .43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb. 1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb. .14	— .20
Powdered	lb. .20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb. .38	— .45
Socotrine, True	lb. .35	— .40
Powdered	lb. .45	— .52
Purified	lb. .75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz. .10	— .12
Alphozone	oz. —	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb. .75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb. .04½	— .05
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb. .20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb. .05½	— .09
Powdered, bbls or less	lb. .08	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb. .65	— .85
Potash, gran. pure	lb. .22	— .40
Powdered, pure	lb. .26	— .42
Sodic, Technical	lb. .45	— .50
Aluminous Acetate	lb. 1.00	— 1.20
Chloride, crys.	lb. —	— .70
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb. —	— .55
Metallic, powdered	oz. .14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	— .80
Salicylate	lb. —	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb. .69	— .12
Purified	lb. .22	— .29
Alumol	lb. —	— 5.50
Aiypin	oz. —	— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr. 2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr. 4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz bottles	lb. —	
incl.	lb. Nominal	Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	lb. .65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb. .05	— .07
20 deg.	lb. .07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb. .08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb. .35	— .40
Powdered	lb. —	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz. .10	— .14
Arsenate	oz. —	— .16
Bichromate	lb. —	— 1.30
Bitartrate	lb. —	— .75
Benzozoate	oz. —	—
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 2.40	— 2.50
Carbonate, Jars	lb. .17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. bot.	lb. .29	— .34
Powdered	lb. .22	— .25
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz. .12	— .15
Fluoride	lb. .58	— 2.10
Hypophos. (lb. 1.95)	oz. .15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb. 15	— .30
Iodide	lb. 5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz. .45	— .52
Muriate	lb. .22	— .24
Com'l Gran.	lb. .12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb. .24	— .26
Powdered	lb. .25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst.	lb. .35	— .38
Granulated	lb. .35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb. —	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb. 1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c. b. 9.	lb. .80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz. .22	— .24
Phenolsulphonate	oz. .22	— .25
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .70	— .85
Salicylate	lb. .32	— .35
Sulphate	lb. .25	— .28
Pure, resub.	lb. .25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c. b. 9.	lb. .10	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz. —	— .25
Tartarate (neutral)	lb. —	— .95
Valerite, U.S.P.	lb. —	— 5.75
Ammonal	oz. —	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal. 6.00	— 6.50
Technical	lb. .75	— .85
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz. —	— .40
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz. —	— .30
Anaesthetin	oz. —	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb. .35	— .40
Seed	lb. .75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb. .20	— .24
Star	lb. .33	— .38
Angostura Bark	lb. .50	— .55
Annona Seed	lb. .15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea. —	— .60
Anticolic	oz. —	— .50
Antifebrin	oz. —	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz. —	— .25
Arsenite	oz. —	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb. .14	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb. —	
Needle	lb. .40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white	lb. —	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb. 1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz. 2.30	— 2.60
Apio, liquid, green	oz. —	— .35
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	oz. —	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 3/4 oz. v.	ca. 2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.	ca. 2.75	— 3.50
Areca Nuts	lb. .18	— .23
Powdered	lb. .23	— .28
Argyrol	oz. —	
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz. —	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz. —	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb. .85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb. .95	— 1.05
Root	lb. .78	— .85

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb. .12	.14	Bismuth, Subiodide	lb. 5.70	— 5.85	Capsicin	oz. .65	— .75
Bermuda, true	lb. .55	.60	Sublactate	lb. 3.50	— 6.50	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea. —	— 1.75
Jamaica	lb. —		Subnitrate	lb. .50	— 3.75	Capsicum	oz. .40	— .44
St. Vincent	lb. .14	.16	Subsalicylate	lb. —	— 5.70	Powdered	lb. .46	— .50
Taylor's 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .34	.37	Tannate	oz. .30	— .32	Caoutchouc	lb. —	— 1.50
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz. .40	.50	Blackhawk Bark	lb. .30	— .42	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb. —	— 1.50
Chloride	oz. —	.40	Bloodroot	lb. .20	— .25	Caraway	lb. .24	— .28
Iodide	oz. .45	.50	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb. .60	— .80	Powdered	lb. .30	— .34
White, pow'd com'l.	lb. .09	.12	Powdered	lb. .62	— .82	Carbon Disulphide	lb. .23	— .32
Powdered, pure	lb. .16	.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulfate)	lb. —		Tetrachloride	lb. .30	— .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb. .35	.39	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb. .40	— .55	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb. 1.20	— 1.50
Powdered, Medic.	lb. .38	.90	Powdered	lb. .20	— .25	Decorctified	lb. .92	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb. 1.15	1.25	Jeweler's	lb. .65	— .90	Powdered	lb. .50	— .55
Powdered	lb. 1.30	1.40	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb. .09	— .20	Carmine, No. 40	oz. .55	— .60
Asbestos	lb. .25	.40	Borax, Refined	lb. .12	— .10	Cascara Amarga	lb. .20	— .25
Aspidospermine, A m o r p h. 15 gr.	ea. —	1.00	Powdered	lb. .12	— .14	Sagrada Bark	lb. .21	— .25
Cryst., 15 gr.	ea. —	3.25	Bromalin	oz. —	— 1.25	Cascarilla Bark	lb. .20	— .25
Aspirin	oz. —	.85	Bromine	oz. .30	— .40	Fistula	lb. .20	— .25
25 oz. lots	oz. —	.80	Bromoform	lb. —	— 8.50	Cascarilla	oz. .25	— .28
Tablets, per 100	oz. —	.88	Broom Tops	lb. .18	— .30	Cassia, China	lb. .20	— .23
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz. —		Brucine	oz. —	— 1.75	Powdered	lb. .75	— .80
Atratrin	oz. —	.15	Bryony Root	lb. 1.35	— 1.40	Saigon, thin, select	lb. .65	— .80
Atropine, 1 gram	2.50	2.75	Buchu Leaves, long	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	Powdered	lb. .28	— .35
Sulphate, 1 gram	2.25	2.50	Powdered	lb. 1.60	— 1.70	Catechu, Medicinal	lb. .27	— .30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .40	.45	Short	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Catnip Lvs., pressed, ox.	lb. .35	— .35
Balmy Leaves, Pressed	lb. —	.28	Powdered	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	Caulophyllin	oz. .35	— .40
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb. .85	.90	Buckthorn Bark	lb. .65	— .75	Celery Seed	lb. .25	— .30
Oregon	lb. .16	.20	Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb. .35	— .40	Ceresin, white	lb. .20	— .25
Peru	lb. 5.00	5.25	Cassia	lb. .24	— .30	Yellow	lb. .25	— .28
Tolu	lb. .53	.58	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb. .50	— .55	Cerium nitrate	oz. —	— 2.25
Baptisim (Resinoid)	oz. —	.40	Seed	lb. —	— .34	Oxalate	oz. —	— .90
Barium Carb., prec., pure. C. P.	lb. .35	.40	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb. .45	— .55	Oxide	oz. —	— 1.25
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P. crys.	lb. —	.50	Baker's A and white	lb. .55	— .60	Chalk, Precipitated, English	lb. .25	— .25
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .25	.42	Dutch	lb. .55	— .60	7 lb. bags	lb. .11	— .14
Cyanide, techn.	lb. —	2.00	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb. .55	— .65	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	lb. —	
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb. .55	.60	Cadmium Bromide	lb. —	— 5.20	8 lb. box, white	box .50	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb. —	.60	Carbonate	lb. —	— 3.20	Pink	box .60	— .70
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb. —	.80	Iodide	lb. —	— 5.75	White, bbls.	lb. .0034	— .04
Iodide	oz. —	.55	Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9. 1-oz. c.v. 4.	lb. 5.00	— 5.20	Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb. .85	— .90
Nitrate, powdered	lb. .22	.25	Metal, sticks	lb. —	— 2.50	Roman or Belgian	lb. .50	— .55
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .45	.57	Nitrate	lb. —	— 2.50	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb. .45	— .45
Sulphate Pow. (Barytes)	lb. .07	.10	Sulphate	lb. —	— 2.70	Willow, powdered	lb. .12	— .18
Pure precip.	lb. .25	.30	Caffeine, pure	lb. 20.00	— 22.00	Wood, Powdered	lb. .08	— .12
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb. .60	.65	Acetate	oz. 1.30	— 1.40	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb. .40	— .47
oz. —	— .18	Benzzoate	oz. —	— 1.45	Chicke	lb. .75	— .80	
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb. —	.24	Bromide	oz. 1.00	— 1.25	Chinoindine	oz. .12	— .13
Bayberry Bark, select	lb. .15	.19	Citrate	lb. 90	— 1.00	Chinolin, pure	oz. .45	— .45
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb. .20	.20	Citridate	lb. 11.25	— 12.00	Chiretta	lb. .30	— .35
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal. 1.90	2.00	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb. .60	— .75	Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each	lb. .240	— 2.75
Less	gal. 2.03	2.50	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz. .95	— 1.05	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb. —	— .30
Beans, Calabar	lb. .38	.42	Salicylate	oz. .95	— .95	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb. .50	— .60
Tonka	lb. 1.10	1.20	Sulphate, eighth's	oz. 1.25	— 1.35	Chloroform	lb. .60	— .60
Para	lb. .75	.80	Valerate	oz. 1.25	— 1.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz. .60	— .70
Surinam	lb. .90	1.00	Calamine, Pink	lb. .30	— .36	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz. .60	— .70
St. Ignatius	lb. .30	.35	Calamus Root, peeled	lb. .27	— .32	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz. .95	— 1.00
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb. 6.25	6.75	Powd.	lb. .32	— .36	Sulphate, scales	lb. .95	— 1.00
Short	lb. 6.00	6.50	White, peeled and split	lb. 2.35	— 2.60	Chrysarobin	oz. .50	— .55
Cuts	lb. 4.50	5.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb. —	— .90	Cinchicifugin	oz. .50	— 1.00
Bourbon	lb. 3.75	4.00	Benzzoate	oz. —	— .40	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb. .32	— .36
So. American	lb. 4.50	5.00	Bromide	lb. 4.50	— 4.75	Red	lb. .40	— .44
Tahiti	lb. 1.70	2.10	Chloride, crude	lb. .10	— .17	Yellow, Calisaya	lb. .40	— .45
Bebeerne hydrochlor	oz. —	.25	Fused	lb. .75	— .90	Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz. .65	— .75
Sulphate	oz. —	.25	Granulated	lb. .15	— .22	Bisulphate	oz. —	— 1.08
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot. btl.	—		Citrate	lb. —	— 1.95	Hydrobromide	oz. —	— 1.50
German	lb. 2.20	2.35	Formate	oz. .12	— .14	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— 1.37
Root, German	lb. 2.50	2.80	Glycerophosphate	oz. .18	— .22	Salicylate	oz. .60	— .70
Powdered	lb. 2.60	2.90	Hypophosphate	lb. 1.05	— 1.15	Sulphate	lb. .56	— .60
Benzalddehyde	lb. 7.50	9.00	Iodide	lb. 5.25	— 5.90	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz. —	— .35
Benzanilide	oz. —	.25	Lactate	oz. .15	— .20	Bisulphite	oz. —	—
Benzine	gal. .30	.40	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb. 2.00	— 2.25	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— .35
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 2.00	2.15	Nitrate	lb. —	— .90	Sulphate	oz. .22	— .30
Sumatra	lb. .55	.58	Oxalate	lb. —	— 1.50	Salicylate	oz. .44	— .48
Powdered	lb. .65	.68	Peroxide	lb. —	— 1.80	Cinnabar	lb. 1.80	— 2.00
Benzonaphthol	oz. —	.65	Permanganate	lb. .35	— .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .35	— .40
Betin (Resinoid)	oz. —		Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .20	— 1.00	Powdered	lb. .42	— .47
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.	—		Salicylate	lb. —		Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. —	
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz. —	.25	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb. .35	— .40	3-oz. bottle	oz. —	
Berberine Phosphate	lb. —		Sulphite	lb. .14	— .18	Civet	oz. 2.75	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .20	.25	Sulphite, Precip., pure	lb. .20	— .25	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb. .24	— .26
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.)	oz. —	.35	Sulphite	lb. .14	— .18	Powdered, pure	lb. .28	— .30
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.	4.35	4.50	Sulphocarbonate	oz. .20	— .25	Penang	lb. .44	— .48
oz. .30	.35	Calendula Flowers	lb. .75	— .90	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb. .43	— .48	
Betin (Resinoid)	oz. —	.30	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb. —		Carbonate	oz. —	— .30
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz. —	.43	Camphor, refined	lb. .55	— .60	Chloride	oz. —	— .15
Bromide	oz. —	.43	½-lb. squares	lb. .56	— .62	Nitrate	oz. —	— .15
Citrate and Ammonium	lb. 5.50	5.65	Powdered	lb. .65	— .70	Sulphate	oz. —	— 1.30
Formic-iodide	oz. —	.43	Japanese	lb. .55	— .60	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. v.	oz. 6.00	— 6.30
Glycerite, N.F.	lb. —	.180	Monobromated	lb. 4.50	— 5.85	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz. 5.40	— 5.60
Hydroxide, powd.	lb. —	.505	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb. —		½ oz. vials	oz. —	— 5.60
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz. —	.50	Smyrna	lb. .09	— .10	Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz. 1.00	— 1.10
Oxychloride	lb. —	.435	So. American	lb. .09	— .10	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb. —	
Phenolsulphonate	lb. —	.930	Canella Bark, powdered	lb. .30	— .34	Truxillo	lb. .45	— .50
Phosphate	lb. —	.520	Cannabine Tannate	oz. —	— 4.50	Coccinia Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb. .15	— .20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb. 4.80	4.95	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb. 3.00	— 3.20	Powdered	lb. .20	— .25
40 p.c.	lb. 4.50	4.80	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb. 9.00	— 10.00	Cochineal, Honduras	lb. .95	— 1.10
Sub-benzoate	lb. 5.35	5.50	Powdered	lb. 9.50	— 10.50	Powdered	lb. 1.00	— 1.15
Subcarbonate	lb. 3.80	3.95	Chinese	lb. 1.40	— 1.50			
Subgallate	lb. 3.40	3.75	Powdered	lb. 1.60	— 1.70			

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## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cocaine	oz.	9.05	—	9.30
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	10.10
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	10.10
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	8.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.80	—	7.30
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	—	7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20
Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19
Colchicine, Amorph. 5 gr. v.gr.	—	—	—	.17
Colchicum Root	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	1.60
Seed	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	—	.60
Cantharidin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.670
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	—	.60
Pulp	lb.	.80	—	.90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	—	.30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	—	.26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	—	.45
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	—	.32
Seed	lb.	.25	—	.30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.80	—	.95
Para	lb.	.80	—	.90
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	—	1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	—	.70
Arsenate	oz.	.15	—	.15
Arsenite	oz.	—	—	.12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	—	.60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	—	2.00
Hydroxide	lb.	—	—	—
Iodide	oz.	.46	—	.50
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.43	—	.48
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.22	—	.26
Barrels	lb.	.18	—	18%
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.31
Copperas	lb.	.02 1/5	—	.024
Coriander	lb.	.10	—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb.	—	—	—
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	—	.45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.2700
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	—	—	—
Cramp Bark	oz.	.75	—	.85
coumarin	oz.	—	—	—
Cranebill	lb.	.24	—	.29
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.50	—	.55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.60	—	.70
Carbonate	oz.	1.30	—	2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	—	—
Valerate	oz.	—	—	1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	—	.65
Cubell Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	—	.80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	—	.27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.32	—	.36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	—	1.25
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	—	.35
Root	lb.	.40	—	.47
Cut	lb.	.42	—	.47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.	oz.	.25	—	.32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	—	.26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	—	.17
White	lb.	.12	—	.17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	—	.37
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.30
Digalene, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	—	.30
Digipuratum, ¾ oz.	ea.	—	—	1.70
Digitalin, eighth	oz.	11.00	—	16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	—	.75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—	—
German	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	2.00
Dioxygen, 16-oz.	oz.	—	—	.37
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.37
Dionin	oz.	—	—	10.00
Duretin	oz.	—	—	1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	—	2.73
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	—	.70
Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	—	.17
Duotol	oz.	—	—	1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.46
Echinaceae Root	lb.	.30	—	.33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.	—	—	—	10.00
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.80
Eikonenogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.45
Elatiraster	oz.	.90	—	2.00
Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	—	.35
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	—	.25
Ground	lb.	.22	—	.26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	—	.33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	—	.36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ca.	—	—	1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ca.	—	—	2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	—	.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—	—
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.03	—	1.15
Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	—
Ergotole	oz.	—	—	.50
Erythroxilyn (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	—	.30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	—	.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	—	.30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	—	.35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.ea.	—	—	—	1.50
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	—	.75
Chloric	lb.	.60	—	.80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	—	1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	—	.51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	—	.36
Washed	lb.	.32	—	.37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	—	.55
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	6.00
Benzoate	lb.	—	—	.55
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube. oz.	oz.	—	—	.55
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube. oz.	oz.	—	—	.55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	—	.350
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	—	.14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	—	2.10
Euonymin (Eccl. powd.)	oz.	.40	—	.45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Euphorine	oz.	—	—	1.25
Equinique	oz.	—	—	1.80
Europhen	oz.	—	—	1.40
Exalgine	oz.	—	—	.75
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	—	.75
Fennel Seed	lb.	—	—	.90
Ferripyrrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	—	1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	—	1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—	10.50
Less	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10
Ground	lb.	.10	—	.12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	—	.25
Formosulfite, 1-lb. c.b. inc. lb.	lb.	—	—	.20
14-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	—	.20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.10
Gadou	oz.	—	—	.75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Gambier	lb.	.20	—	.24
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.85	—	2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	—	.30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	—	—
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Gold	lb.	—	—	—
Silver	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.25
Gelsemine, C. P., crystals, Ger.	oz.	—	—	5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ca.	—	—	—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Gentian Root	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	—	.17
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	—	.32
Ground	lb.	.32	—	.34
Powdered	lb.	.34	—	.36
Ginseng	lb.	.75	—	8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	.08	—	.12
Glucose	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50	—	.51
in cans	lb.	.51	—	.52
Less	lb.	.55	—	.60
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nominal
Elatiraster	oz.	—	—	Nominal
Elderberries	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Flowers, pressed	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Elecampane Root	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Ground	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Elm Bark, select	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Ground, pure	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Powdered, pure	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Nominal
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ca.	—	—	Nominal
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Med. 100% Technical	lb.	.20	—	.25
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.12	—	.15
Pressed, ¾ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.36	—	.44
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.42
Hydracetin	oz.	—	—	—
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	—	.25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.00
Hydrastine, Alk. C.P.	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ca.	—	—	.55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Hypone	oz.	—	—	—
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1 gr. v.gr.	lb.	.15	—	.22
Hyoscymain (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	3.00
Hyoscymine, Amor., 15 gr. vials	ca.	—	—	—
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	—	.35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	—	.20
Hypnotic	oz.	—	—	—
Hygrom (Colloidal Mercury)	oz.	—	—	.85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ichthahlin	oz.	—	—	.90
Tabs. 5 gr.	—	—	—	1.05

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthyol	lb.	—
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	.30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60 — 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50 — .56
Madras	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.38 — .45
Pure Uncle'd Dal'm	lb.	.50 — .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	— 1.25
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.00 — 5.55
Monobromide	oz.	.50
Monochloride	oz.	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55 — 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70 — .90
Iodol	oz.	— 1.25
Iodothyronine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
Rio	lb.	4.50 — 4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20 — .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14 — .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40 — .50
Bromide	oz.	.35 — .40
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30 — .43
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.90 — .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80 — .90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	(12 p.c. Q) Scales
Quin. & Strichnine	lb.	3.25 — 4.00
Glycerophosphate, sol.	oz.	— 3.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35 — .40
Syrup	lb.	.40 — .45
Mitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27 — .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18 — .20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	— .18
Red, Saccharated	lb.	— .45
Peptonized	lb.	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85 — .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85 — .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35 — .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).	lb.	.30 — .40
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.	lb.	.85 — .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58 — .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20 — .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30 — .35
Solution	lb.	.09 — .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27 — .33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12 — .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20 — 2.50
Cryst. pure	lb.	.08 — .12
Dried	lb.	.15 — .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80 — .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90 — 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.23 — .25
Valerate	oz.	.40 — .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50 — 6.75
American	lb.	.90 — 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30 — .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20 — .26
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20 — .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10 — .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30 — .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10 — .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10 — 2.20
Purified	lb.	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07 — .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26 — .30
Kino	lb.	.62 — .75
Powdered	lb.	.72 — .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.26 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .36
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65 — .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50 — 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40 — .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
"Leibreich"	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
Launum, "Merck"	lb.	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	— 1.00
(See also Adeps Launae)	lb.	—
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36 — .43
Powdered	lb.	.44 — .48
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32 — .38
Extra	lb.	.36 — .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40 — .45
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22 — .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.54 — .60
Chloride	lb.	.65 — .75
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35 — .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23 — .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20 — .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	— .50
Lecithin	oz.	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	oz.	.12 — .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15 — .20
Ground	lb.	.20 — .25
Lenigall	oz.	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45 — .50
Mass	lb.	.44 — .49
Powdered	lb.	.56 — .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	.60 — .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.32 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.34 — .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75 — .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.09 — .14
Assort, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12 — .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.55 — .60
Litharge	lb.	.12 — .18
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	— .25
Benzzoate	lb.	14.50 — 15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	— .25
Bromide	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Chloride	oz.	.24 — .25
Citrate	lb.	2.00 — 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—
Iodide	oz.	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90 — 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36 — .38
Powdered	lb.	.42 — .47
Lobelina (Resinoid)	oz.	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.15 — .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60 — .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Lycetol	oz.	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Mace, whole	lb.	.75 — .85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.85 — .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	— .45
Calcined	lb.	.55 — .65
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.19 — .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80 — .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32 — .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Iodide	oz.	— .42
Lactate	oz.	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57 — .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75 — .95
Nitrate	lb.	— .45
Peroxide	lb.	2.50 — 2.70
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06 — .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.034 — .06
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18 — .20
Dried	lb.	.20 — .30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .22
Mandrake Root	lb.	.23 — .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	— .40
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.10 — .15
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.35 — .45
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32 — .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90 — 2.20
Iodide	oz.	— .42
Lactate	oz.	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24 — .30
Peptonized	lb.	— 3.00
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.75 — .75
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60 — .70
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Small	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Mastic	lb.	.65 — .75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45 — .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.20 — 3.35
Mercury	lb.	1.20 — 1.35
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40 — 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	— — .60
Cyanide	lb.	— —
Chloride, Mild (cal'd)	lb.	1.40 — 1.55
Iodide, green, Prot.	lb.	4.25 — 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35 — 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	— .38
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Yellow	oz.	.34 — .36
Salicylate	oz.	.36 — .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'D)	lb.	3.40 — 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	— 5.00
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	oz.	.65 — .85
cussion	oz.	— .47
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—
1-oz.	oz.	—
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.15 — 1.40
Metyl (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	.08 — .14
Millet Seed	lb.	—
German	lb.	—
Morphine, Acet., ½ oz. v...	oz.	7.70 — 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v...	oz.	7.70 — 7.85
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v...	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v...	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Meconate	oz.	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v...	oz.	6.30 — 6.50
½ oz. vial	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Valerate, ½ oz. v...	oz.	6.50 — 6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75 — 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20 — 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65 — 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45 — .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20 — .23
Ground	lb.	.23 — .25
White	lb.	.23 — .25
Ground	lb.	.35 — .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	oz.	.30 — .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls...	lb.	.14 — .16
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	— 4.00
Beta, Resubl.	lb.	— 4.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	— .65
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v...	ca.	— 1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19 — .21
Acetate	oz.	— .17
Bromide	oz.	— .50
Chloride	oz.	— .70
Iodide	oz.	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	— .26
Nirvanin	oz.	— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	— .90
Tablets, 100s	oz.	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.	— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40 — .72
Powdered	lb.	.44 — .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35 — .40
Extra large	80 to 1 lb.	.42 — .46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00 — 7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00 — 9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05 — 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.25 — 1.75
Rectified	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Bay	lb.	3.15 — 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60 — 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.20 — 4.30
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Cade	lb.	.60 — .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.27 — .35
Capsicum	oz.	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45 — 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
Castor, American	lb.	.20 — .26
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.85 — .90
Wood	lb.	.26 — .32
Celery	oz.	.85 — .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Cherry Laurel	oz.	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Citronella	lb.	.57 — .68
Cloves	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Cocoonut, Cochin	lb.	.26 — .36
Ceylon	lb.	.24 — .32
Copa	lb.	.20 — .25
Cod liver, Newfoundland	gal.	4.25 — 4.50
Norwegian	gal.	5.65 — 6.00
Bbls.	ea.	150.00 — 170.00
½ bbls.	oz.	80.00 — 82.00

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander .....oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Croton .....lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb .....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cumin .....lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill .....oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true .....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus .....lb.	.80	— 1.20
Fennel Seed, pure .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude .....gal.	5.50	— 6.50
Fusel, pure .....lb.	.85	— 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l .....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Turkish .....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Ginger .....oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch .....gross	2.90	— 3.00
Sylvester's .....doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock .....lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane .....lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries .....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Wood .....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard .....gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham .....lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Flowers .....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Garden, French .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Spike .....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Lemon .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass .....lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Limes, expressed .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Distilled .....lb.	.70	— .82
Linseed boiled .....gal.	.69	— .81
Raw .....oz.	—	.75
Lobelia .....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Mace, distilled .....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male, Fern, Ethereal .....lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Mustard, artificial .....lb.	22.00	— 25.00
Essential .....oz.	1.75	— 1.85
Mirbane .....lb.	.42	— .48
Musk .....oz.	—	.25
Neatsfoot .....gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Neroli, Bigarade, best .....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra .....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Olive Lucca, Cream, % gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga .....gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Pompeian .....gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter .....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sweet .....lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Origanum .....lb.	.35	— .39
Palm, Lagos .....lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel .....lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic .....gal.	—	— 1.25
Light .....gal.	—	—
Russian .....gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli .....oz.	1.25	— 1.40
Peach Kernels .....lb.	.50	— .60
Peanut .....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal .....lb.	1.66	— 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) .....lb.	—	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y. .....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Hotchkiss .....lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western .....lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain .....oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta .....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles .....lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed .....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Rhodinol .....oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium .....oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik .....oz.	14.00	— 17.00
Artificial .....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste .....lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin .....gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure .....oz.	.40	— .50
Sage .....oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	.78	— .95
Sandalwood, English .....lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Sandalwood, W. I. ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras .....lb.	.88	— .90
Savin .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure .....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, bichd. ....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce .....lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Tar, U.S.F. .....lb.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial .....lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1 .....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale .....gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light .....lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic .....lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Wormseed, Baltimore .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Ylang Ylang, true.....oz.	— 6.00	—
Ointment Citrine .....lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine .....lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury .....lb.	.95	— 1.05
Zinc Oxide .....lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural) .....lb.	12.25	— 12.50
Granulated .....lb.	13.75	— 14.00
U.S.P. Powdered .....lb.	13.75	— 14.00
Orange Flowers .....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao .....lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol .....oz.	—	—
Orris, Florentine .....lb.	.24	— .28
Select Finger .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Verona .....lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform .....oz.	—	— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl. ....lb.	Nominal	—
1-oz. .....oz.	—	.80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes....set	—	.50
Ovaraden .....oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin .....oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P. .....oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian....lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin .....lb.	.11	— .15
Parafom .....oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Parimidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. ....oz.	—	.75
Pariceira Brava Root .....lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green .....lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed .....lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves .....lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root .....lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb .....lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift. ....lb.	.23	— .26
White .....lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries .....lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white....lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer) .....oz.	—	—
Pheno-bromate .....oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth .....oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein .....oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous ....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Photol .....oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb .....lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure....gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	.10	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate .....gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true .....lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine .....oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin .....oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine .....oz.	—	— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves .....lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy .....lb.	.24	— .28
Plaster, calcined .....bbi.	2.00	— 2.10
True, dentist's, sifted....bbi.	—	— 2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials .....ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials .....ea.	1.60	— 2.00
1-oz. .....oz.	.46	— .50
Pleurisy Root .....lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P. .....oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin) .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Poke Berries .....lb.	.20	— .22
Root .....lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered .....lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw) .....lb.	.34	— .40
White .....lb.	.40	— .42
Potassa, Caustic, com. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Potassium Acetate .....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arsenate .....oz.	—	— .12
Arsenite .....oz.	—	— .12
Benzote .....oz.	.30	— .45
Bisulphate .....oz.	.80	— .90
Carbolate .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Citrate .....oz.	—	— 1.55
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.72
Hydrobromide .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 1.37
Hypophosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.43
Phenosulphonate .....oz.	—	— 1.22
Phosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.27
Lactate .....oz.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate .....oz.	—	— 1.35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....oz.	.65	— .66
5-oz. vials .....oz.	.67	— .77
1-oz. vials .....oz.	.75	— .82
Valerate .....oz.	—	— 1.44
Rape Seed, English .....lb.	.12	— .14
German .....lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders .....lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder .....oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common .....lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs. ....lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Powdered .....lb.	.11	— .16
Rhubarb, Canton .....lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings .....lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered .....lb.	.35	— .45
Rochelle Salt .....lb.	.37	— .42
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	—
3-oz. bottle incl. ....ea.	—	— 2.25
Rose Leaves, pale....lb.	—	—
Red .....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	.25	— .30
Roten Stone .....lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide .....oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v. ....ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Sabadilla Seed .....lb.	.32	— .37

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	lb. 16.10	-17.50
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb. 2.10	-2.25
Spanish, true Valencia	lb. 11.50	-11.75
Sage Leaves	lb. .18	-.65
Domestic	lb. .55	-.75
St. John's Bread	lb. .12	-.15
Salicin	oz. .75	-.85
Saliformin	oz.	1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	.80
Salol	lb. 4.50	7.50
Salophen	oz.	1.00
Salouquine	oz.	1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)		
Sandalwood	lb. .20	-.25
Ground	lb. .25	-.30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb. .40	-.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.80
Saponin, crude	lb.	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb. .52	-.58
Mexican, cut	lb. .20	-.26
Powdered	lb. .25	-.28
Sassafras, Pith	oz. .18	-.20
Bark	lb. .20	-.26
Satrapol	oz.	-.40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb. .18	-.20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med.	oz.	1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,		
15 gr. vial	ea. 3.00	3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea. .75	1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	1.50
Senega Root	lb. .50	-.66
Seidlitz Mixture	lb. .29	.37
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb. .55	.90
Powdered	lb. .60	.65
Tinnevelly, select	lb. .45	.55
Senol, Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. 3-oz.	
Sepia, True	oz.	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb. .50	.55
Silver, Chloride	oz. .73	-.80
Citrate	oz.	1.15
Cyanide	oz. 1.04	1.10
Iodide	oz.	1.19
Lactate	oz.	1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz. .52	.56
Fused Cones	oz. .60	.65
Nucleinate	oz.	.75
Oxide	oz. 1.00	1.05
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb. .24	-.30
Skullcap Leaves	lb. .32	-.40
Powdered	lb. .29	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20	.25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb. .35	.50
Soap, Castile, green	lb. .16	.17
Mottled, genuine	lb. .15	.17
White, Conti's	lb. .18	.20
Powdered	lb. .30	.35
Soap, soot, green	lb.	-.25
Sap Tree Bark, whole	lb. .14	.16
Cut	lb. .20	.24
Powdered	lb. .24	.28
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb. .25	.30
Sodium, Acetate	lb. .18	-.22
Arsenate	lb. .25	-.60
Arsenite, pure	lb. .65	.75
Benzoate	lb. 6.70	7.00
Bicarbonate	lb. .04	.07
C.P., powdered	lb. .10	.14
Bichromate	lb. .50	-.60
Bitartrate	lb. .90	1.20
Bromide	lb. 1.90	2.00
Cacdoylate	oz. 2.30	2.50
Carbon, (Sal. Soda)...100 lbs.	lb. 1.75	2.00
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb. .12	-.18
Dried, purified	lb. .16	.18
Granulated	lb. .02%	.04
Chloride	lb. .65	.70
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .18	.20
Cinnamate	oz. .35	.40
Citrate	lb. .75	.85
Cyanide	lb.	-.40
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz. .22	.28
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.00	1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb. .04	-.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb. .02%	.03
Granular	lb. .02%	.06
Iodide (oz. .37—42)	lb. 5.15	5.75
Lactophosphate	oz. .14	-.18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9. lb.	lb.	.70
Nitrate	lb.	-.17
Nitrite	lb.	1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.25
Perborate	lb.	.55
Permanganate, techn.	lb. .50	
Phenoisulphonate	lb. 2.00	
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb. .10	-.12
Pure, cryst.	lb. .10	-.12
Recrystallized	lb. .13	-.16
Dried	lb. .24	-.45
Phosphomolybdate	oz. .45	-.50
Salicylate	lb. 3.00	3.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb. 3.00	3.75
Silicate, dry	lb. .12	.20
Silicofluoride	oz. .15	-.15
Liquid	lb. .04	-.08
Succinate	lb. .48	4.85
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb. .04	-.05
Pure cryst.	lb. .08	-.10
Dry	lb. .08	-.12
Sulphide	lb. .48	.53
Sulphite, cryst.	lb. .12	-.12
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb. .32	
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb. 1.00	1.60
Valerate	oz. .50	
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb. .37	-.42
Spartane Sulph	oz. .40	
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb. .34	-.38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb. .36	-.38
Spikenard Root	lb. .25	.35
Spruce Gum	lb. 1.00	1.10
Extra	lb. .59	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb. .56	-.64
Aromatic	lb. .50	-.55
Ether, comp.	lb. .18	
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb. .52	-.60
Spirits Turpentine	gal. .57	-.65
Squawvine Root	lb. .46	-.58
Squill Root, white	lb. .24	.28
Starch, iodized	lb. .40	-.42
Stavesacre, seed	lb. .58	-.65
Stillingia Root	lb. .17	-.20
Powdered	lb. .23	-.26
Storax, liquid	lb. 1.25	1.30
Stovain, 3/4 oz.	doz. .12	
½ oz.	doz. .16.00	
Stramonium Leaves	lb. .31	-.35
Powdered	lb. .36	-.40
Pressed, ozs.	lb. .38	-.43
Seed	lb. .20	-.22
Powdered	lb. .25	-.28
Strontium Acetate	oz. .12	-.16
Bromide	lb. 2.15	2.25
Carbone	lb. .55	
Chloride	lb. .40	-.55
Iodide	oz. .40	-.45
Lactate	oz. .15	-.20
Nitrate, dry	lb. .55	-.65
Granular, C. P.	lb. .80	.85
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb. .32	
Salicylate	lb. 3.15	3.50
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb. 2.50	2.75
Green	lb.	
Powdered	lb.	
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	lb. 1.90	2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz. 1.70	1.80
Arsenate	oz.	2.00
Arsenite	oz.	2.00
Phosphate	oz.	2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz. .50	1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	
Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb. .23	-.25
1-lb. cartons	lb. .25	-.28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz. .13.5	
L. & F.	oz.	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb. 15.00	16.00
Sulphonethylmeth., U.S.P.	lb. 17.50	20.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	-.50
Iodide	oz. .35	-.42
Flowers	lb. .04	-.08
Lac, precipitated	lb. .35	-.45
Roll	lb. .03	-.06
Washed	lb. .09	-.12
Sumac bark	lb. .12	-.16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb. .35	-.40
Sunflower Seeds	lb. .09	-.15
Talcum, powdered	lb. .04	-.06
Purified	lb. .16	-.20
Tamarind	kegs 2.75	3.00
Tannalbin	oz. .85	
Tannoform	oz. .50	
Tar, Barbadoes	gal. .60	-.70
No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz. .85	
Tartar Emetic	lb. .65	-.80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	-.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb. .65	-.70
Terpinol	lb.	-.20
Thalline sulphate	oz. .275	
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	oz. .35	
Theobromine	oz. .170	
Theocin	oz. .270	
Theophorin	oz. .45	
Thiosinamine	lb. .85	
Thiocarbamide	oz. .60	
Thiocol	oz. .50	
Thyme herb	lb. .25	
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. 11.50	12.00
Thyroids	lb.	
Tilia, Flowers, no leaves	lb. .60	-.65
With leaves	lb. .55	-.60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb. .85	
Oxide, pure	lb. .85	
Toluene	oz. .125	
Tolypryn	oz. .50	
Tomentilla Root	lb. .40	
Triphenil	oz. .325	
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb. 3.00	3.35
Aleppo, No. 1	lb. 2.90	3.00
Powdered	lb. .50	
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz. .45	
Venice	lb. 2.00	2.25
Artificial	lb. .18	
Turkey Corn Root	lb. .85	
Turmeric, powdered	lb. .16	
Unicorn Root, true	lb. .25	
False	lb. .47	
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.v.	oz. .55	
1-lb.	oz. .750	
Chlor., 1-oz. g.v.	oz. .45	
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	oz. .575	
1-oz. g.v.	oz. .45	
Sulph., 1-oz. g.v.	oz. .50	
Uva Ursi	oz. .15	
Valerian Root, English	oz. .95	
Powdered	oz. .90	
German	oz. .80	
Powdered	oz. .85	
Vanillin	oz. .65	
Veratrine	oz. .240	
Sulphate	oz. .270	
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb. .15	
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb. .45	
Veronal	oz. .45	
Tablets, 10's	tube 100s	
Vervain Root	lb. .30	
Violet Flowers	lb. 1.25	
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb. .45	
Bark of Tree	lb. .25	
Walnut Leaves	lb. .20	
Water Pepper	lb. .20	
Wax, Bay	lb. .28	
Bees, yellow	lb. .42	
Carnauba, No. 1	lb. .52	
Japan	lb. .22	
White Hellebore, Root	lb. .36	
Powdered	lb. .40	
White Pine Bark	lb. .15	
Whiting	lb. .04	
Wild Cherry Bark	lb. .12	
Ground	lb. .14	
Willow Bark, black	lb.	
White	lb.	
Wintergreen Leaves	lb. .20	
Winter's Bark	lb. .65	
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal. .70	
Barrels	gal. .55	
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb. .15	
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb. .16	
Levant (Santonica)	lb. 1.15	
Wormwood Herb	lb. .25	
Xeroform	oz. .42	
Yellow Dock Root	lb. .16	
Zinc. Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .50	
Benzolate	oz. .40	
Bromide	lb. .40	
Chloride, fused	lb. .40	
Granulated	lb. .35	
Iodide	oz. .37	
Metallic, C.P.	lb. .45	
Gran, free from As.	lb. .60	
Hypophosphite	oz. .25	
Lactophosphate	oz.	
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb. .35	
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb. .50	
Peroxide	lb.	
Phenate	oz.	
Phenosulphonate	oz.	
Permanganate	oz. .45	
Phosphide	oz. .40	
Phosphate	lb. .20	
Salicylate	oz.	
Stearate	lb. .16	
Sulphate, crystals	lb. .08	
C.P.	lb. .18	
Valerate	lb. .575	

[JUNE 21, 1916]

## Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from June 13 to June 19, inclusive

ACID—	IODINE—	170 cks. codoil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F.
12 drs. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Glasgow	108 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific Ports	500 bbls. seed oil, Brit. Consul, St. John's, N. F.
59 cks. oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam	32 cks., Siemon & Elting, Liverpool	PAPRIKA—
10 cks. cresylic, Amid Duron & Co., Liverpool	JUICES—	50 bgs., Knickerbocker Mills, Barcelona
106 cks. boracic, Pacific Coast Borax Co., Leghorn	250 cks. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London	1 ca., R. S. Stubbs, Bordeaux
32 bbls. tartaric, Bayard & Co., Genoa	10 hds. cherry, Porges & Levy, Copenhagen	9 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux
30 cs. tartaric, Guaranty Trust Co., Leghorn	LEAVES—	34 cs., Alfred H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux
AMMONIAC—	16 bs. medicinal Schieffelin & Co., Mar-selles	3 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux
30 cks. sal., C. de P. Field Co., Bristol	142 bs. patchouli, Paterson Simon & Co., Hongkong	7 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux
AMMONIUM MURIATE—	20 bs. medicinal, G. Massicini Figlio, Genoa	8 cs., George Luenders & Co., Bordeaux
35 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bristol	LICORICE—	5 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux
ARGOLES—	400 cs. paste, E. Utard & Co., Barcelona	10 cs. pharmaceutical products, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux
154 cks., 246 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona	25 cs. paste, Weaver & Sterry, Genoa	1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux
118 bbls., 235 pgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona	LITHOPONE—	35 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux
BEANS—	1,040 cks., B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam	59 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre
38 cs. vanilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz	370 cks., W. Hill, Rotterdam	13 cs., Ungerer & Co., Havre
9 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braithwaite, Vera Cruz	LOGWOOD—	QUEBRACHO—
20 cs. vanilla, P. Tremont, Liverpool	1,012 tons, American Dyewood Co., Aux Cayes	7,919 pces. wood, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres
22 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Liverpool	600 tons, A. S. Waskerd & Co., Port au Prince	300 bgs. extract, Nat'l. Park Bank, Buenos Ayres
BITTER WOOD—	200 tons, J. B. Moors & Co., Port au Prince	60,000 bgs. extract, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres
50 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant	2 tons, roots, Ed. J. Theyer, Port au Prince	QUININE—
25 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio	1,012 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., Petit Goave	1 cs. alkaloid (In transit), Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—	100 tons, E. Maurer Inc., Port au Prince	1 cs. alkaloïd (In transit), Rotterdam
69 ccs., Stallman & Co., London	1 lot, Lyon & Co., Port au Prince	ROOTS—
CASEIN—	1 lot, G. Amsinck & Co., Port au Prince	76 bs. licorice, Maynard & Childs, London
170 bgs. industrial, A. Klipstein & Co., London	65 tons, J. B. Moors & Co., Port au Prince	47 bgs. turmeric, Heller & Merz Co., London
82 bgs., Casein Manufacturing Co., London	10 tons, J. De Porry, Port au Prince	10 bs. althea, A. Joennsen, Genoa
2,000 bgs., Casein Manufacturing Co., Buenos Ayres	13 tons, H. Mann & Co., Jeremie	2 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena
CHEMICAL PREP.—	1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Gonavaies	3 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Rio de Janeiro
40 cs., Perry, Ryer & Co., Gothenburg	500 tons, J. E. Herrera, Santo Domingo	41 bs. medicinal, A. Joennsen, Barcelona
CINCHONINE—	519 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant	5 bgs. orris, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Leghorn
10 cs. (In bond), Rotterdam	600 tons, U. S. Worsted Co., Port au Prince	118 bgs. orris, S. Torelli & Co., Leghorn
COPRA—	40 tons root, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston	81 bgs. orris, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Leghorn
1,094 bgs., Bank of New York, Trinidad	344 tons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Cape Haytien	54 bgs. orris, Seabury & Johnson, Leghorn
200 bgs., Nat'l. City Bank, Trinidad	130 tons, E. M. Raphels & Co., Aux Cayes	12 bgs. orris, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn
COPPER—	150 tons, E. Maurer, Aux Cayes	55 bs. medicinal, I. I. Soledano, Gibraltar
5 cs. black oxide, B. F. Drakenfield & Co., Liverpool	50 tons, Merchants Colonial Bank, Jacmel	133 bs. gentian, A. Joennsen, Bilbao
CREAM OF TARTAR—	350 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Jacmel	13 bgs. sarsaparilla, V. Cairo & Co., Cortez
4 cs. Sofcinopolous, Piraeus	50 tons, Muller, Schall & Co., Jacmel	SANDALWOOD—
CUTCH—	51 bgs. chips, A. Rosenthal & Son, Belize	50 bdls., Winter, Son & Co., Calicut
250 bxs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool	269 bgs. chips, Eggers & Heinlein, Belize	919 bdls., Baring Bros. & Co., Cochin
CUTTLEFISH BONE—	20 bgs. chips, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize	SEED—
127 straps, A. Mastilli, Genoa	MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—	491 bgs. ajowan, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London
DIVI-DIVI—	125 cks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam	311 bgs. mustard, H. W. Peabody & Co., London
481 bgs., St. John Hide Co., Trinidad	MANGROVE EXTRACT & BARK—	40 bgs. sesame, G. Ferrante, Palermo
DYES & DYESTUFFS—	10,000 bgs. extract, Bank of Montreal, Sing-apore	SODA—
20 bgs. cochineal, Geigy-ter-Meer & Co., Marseilles	362 bgs. bark, Brit. Consul, Kingston	10 cks. prussiate, Peters, White & Co., Rotterdam
56 bgs. cochineal, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific Ports	2,489 bgs. extract, Rafeal Riondo & Co., Cartagena	20 cks. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam
120 cs. gambier, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Singapore	500 bgs. bark, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize	40 cks. prussiate, Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam
20 cks. orchil liquor, 5 cks. cudbear, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool	MANNA—	21 cs. caustic, Hoffman, La Roche Chem. Works, Gothenburg
ESSENCE—	2 cs., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Leghorn	42 kegs, W. A. Brown & Co., Vera Cruz
125 cs., A Chiris & Co., Marseilles	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—	105 cs. caustic (In transit), Gothenburg
12 cs. caraway Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam	4 cs. medicine, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Genoa	48 bbls. compound, J. P. Martin, Bristol
EXTRACTS—	MERCURY—	SPICES—
50 cs. malt, Brown Bros. & Co., London	5 flasks, N. Y. Honduras & Rosario Mining Co., South Pacific Ports	230 cs. nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Singapore
FLOWERS—	7 flasks, Graham Hinckley & Co., Tampico	110 cs. nutmegs, Smith & Schipper, Singapore
5 bgs. saffron, Adie & Co., Vera Cruz	3 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Tampico	100 cs. nutmegs, Paterson, Simon & Co., Singapore
GELATIN—	30 pgs., Pollon & Poirier, Vera Cruz	575 cs. nutmegs, 268 cs. mace, J. W. Phyne & Co., Singapore
25 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow	NAPHTHALENE—	50 cs. nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore
25 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Rotterdam	34 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam	144 bdls. chillies, Frame & Co., Calicut
GUMS—	NUX VOMICA—	120 bdls. chillies, Van Loan & Co., Calicut
100 bgs. siftings, Koons, Wilson & Co., London	330 bgs., Greene & Co., Cochin	48 bgs. ginger, Green & Co., Cochin
12 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana	OILS—	100 pgs. cassia, Lewis German & Co., Rotterdam
21 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico	25 bgs. ginger, Newman & Schwiers Co., Rotterdam	100 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant
2,211 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz	300 cs. peanut, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Rotterdam	149 bgs. pimento, Caribbean Commercial Corp., Kingston
128 bgs. chicle, W. J. Wrigley & Co., Vera Cruz	30 bbls. sod. W. & S. Job Co., Liverpool	210 bgs. ginger, Frame & Co., Liverpool
1 bg. chicle, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz	14 cs. palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool	
1 bg. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz		
30 bgs. chicle, C. C. Menzel Bro. & Co., Belize		
GLYCERIN—		
100 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Barcelona		

**Importations—Cont'd****SPONGES—**

117 lbs., Leousi, Clonney &amp; Co., Havana

**STARCH—**

200 cs. powder, Nat'l. Aniline &amp; Chem. Co., Bilbao

**SUMAC—**

100 bgs. S. Graziano &amp; Mirti, Palermo

210 bgs. C. Tennant &amp; Sons, Palermo

**TALC—**

513 bgs., Caldwell &amp; Co., Genoa

**TAR—**

35 bbls., West Shore Disinfecting Co., Glasgow

**TARTAR—**221 bgs. Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles  
332 pgs., 158 bbls., Tartar Chemical Co.,  
Barcelona

200 bgs., Chas. Pfizer &amp; Co., Leghorn

66 cks., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn

**TURMERIC—**

200 bgs., Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Calicut

1,120 bgs., Greene &amp; Co., Cochin

**WAX—**

680 pgs. paraffine, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool

30 bgs. carnauba, Rossbach, Brazil Co., Brazil

200 bgs. carnauba, Strohmeyer &amp; Arpe Co., Brazil

74 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Brazil  
4,693 bs. carnauba, Rossbach Brazil Co., Brazil33 bgs. carnauba, R. S. Scott, Buenos Ayres  
1 cs. bees, A. Behrens & Co., Miragoane**Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.**

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from June 13 to June 19, inclusive

ACID, ACETIC—38,592 lbs., \$7,799, England;	CHLORINE—210 lbs., Japan	\$266, Jamaica; \$544, Trinidad; \$209, British West Indies; \$1,372, Cuba; \$164, Brazil; \$188, Chile; \$627, Colombia; \$124, Ecuador; \$247, Peru; \$35, Venezuela; \$82, France; \$25, Greece; \$170, Italy; \$200, Portugal; \$12, Spain; \$39,223, England; \$85, Bermuda.
ACID, BORIC—3,000 lbs., \$180, Russia in Europe; 236 lbs., \$42, Cuba; 112,160 lbs., \$13,740, Japan	COCOA BUTTER—\$11,434, Australia; \$115, Peru; \$15, Venezuela; \$2,667, Australia; \$1,647, New Zealand	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$495, Greece; \$1,700, Netherlands; \$604, England; \$4, Panama; \$110, Mexico; \$4, British West Indies; \$182, Cuba; \$12, Brazil; \$42, Peru; \$76, Japan; \$469, Australia; \$73, New Zealand
ACID, CARBOLIC—1,820 lbs., \$1,280, Greece; 4,800 lbs., \$3,220, Russia in Europe; 445 lbs., \$419, Russia in Asia; 143,810 lbs., \$125,116, France; 110 lbs., \$114, Uruguay	COCONUT OIL—\$3,213, Brazil	POTASH CAUSTIC—44 lbs., \$50, Uruguay
ACID, CITRIC—1,250 lbs., \$1,000, Russia in Europe; 13,369 lbs., \$11,082, England; 1,060 lbs., \$699, Cuba	COPPER SULPHATE—3,300 lbs., \$669, Brazil	POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—4,434 lbs., \$2,650, Denmark; 11,448 lbs., \$8,802, Argentina; 22,400 lbs., \$12,852, Japan
ACID, CITRIC—3,147 lbs., \$102, Mexico; 7,779 lbs., \$216, Cuba; 2,400 lbs., \$117, Brazil; 44 lbs., \$10, Uruguay; 9,201 lbs., \$715, Dutch East Indies	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$4, Cuba; \$625, Uruguay	POTASSIUM CARBONATE—110 lbs., \$110, Uruguay
ACID, CITRIC—1,250 lbs., \$1,000, Russia in Europe; 13,369 lbs., \$11,082, England; 1,060 lbs., \$699, Cuba	DEXTRINE—14,000 lbs., \$462, Norway	POTASSIUM CHLORATE—2,016 lbs., \$970, Uruguay
ACID, CITRIC—3,147 lbs., \$102, Mexico; 7,779 lbs., \$216, Cuba; 2,400 lbs., \$117, Brazil; 44 lbs., \$10, Uruguay; 9,201 lbs., \$715, Dutch East Indies	DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$7,027, Greece; \$3,919, Portugal; \$53,330, Russia in Europe; \$4,136, England; \$1,638, Mexico; \$4,513, Argentina; \$374, Brazil; \$2,775, Uruguay	POTASSIUM CYANIDE—60 lbs., \$302, Uruguay
ACID, CITRIC—760 lbs., \$494, Argentina; 990 lbs., \$743, Uruguay	DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$41,848, Italy; \$2,497, Portugal; \$22,352, Russia in Europe; \$4,209, England; \$2,072, Argentina	QUININE—\$1,845, Russia in Asia
ACID, CITRIC—760 lbs., \$494, Argentina; 990 lbs., \$743, Uruguay	EPSOM SALTS—292 lbs., \$13, Salvador; 20 lbs., \$1, British West Indies; 317 lbs., \$16, Brazil; 952 lbs., \$33, Uruguay	ROOTS AND HERBS—\$3,231, France; \$1,140, Italy; \$325, England; \$27, Mexico; \$190, Australia; \$432, New Zealand
ACID, CITRIC—100,634 lbs., \$160,634, Russia in Europe	ETHER—\$245, Italy; \$35, Uruguay	SALOL—1,500 lbs., \$12,375, Russia in Europe; 1,443 lbs., \$13,035, England; 1 lb., \$5, Cuba; 220 lbs., \$2,090, Russia in Asia
ACID, CITRIC—3,000 lbs., \$6,500, England; 33 lbs., \$87, Uruguay; 110 lbs., \$418, Russia in Asia	FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$453, Greece; \$250, Costa Rica; \$42, Honduras; \$320, Panama; \$89, Trinidad; \$25, British West Indies; \$517, Cuba; \$865, Colombia; \$66, British Guiana; \$69, Peru; \$146, Venezuela	SALT PETER—166 lbs., \$32, Argentina
ACID, CITRIC—150 lbs., \$11, Cuba; 1,900 lbs., \$131, Brazil; 920 lbs., \$13,966, Chile; 323,308 lbs., \$12,109, British Guiana; 1,067 lbs., \$195, Uruguay	FORMALDEHYDE—199,830 lbs., \$23,009, England; 13,300 lbs., \$1,227, Cuba; 150 lbs., \$45, Chile; 261 lbs., \$56, Uruguay	SODA ASH—16,500 lbs., \$800, Greece; \$1,481 lbs., \$61, Brazil
ACID, CITRIC—200 lbs., \$810, England; 13 lbs., \$30, Uruguay	FORMALDEHYDE PARA—\$1,000, England	SODIUM ACETATE—1,000 lbs., \$252, Denmark
ACID, CITRIC—2,522,493 gals., \$749,136, France; 10,045 gals., \$2,801, England; 3 gals., \$3, British West Indies; 60 gals., \$64, Uruguay; 101,040 gals., \$29,977, France; 51 gals., \$46, Ecuador; 1,051,764 gals., \$295,512, France; 222 gals., \$161, Hayti	GLUCOSE—739,020 lbs., \$17,320, France; 1,200 lbs., \$35, Greece; 40,955 lbs., \$1,679, Argentina; 2,728 lbs., \$66, Australia; 13,560 lbs., \$314, Egypt; 142,650 lbs., \$3,774, Greece; 147,000 lbs., \$5,003, Italy; 61,381 lbs., \$1,387, Norway	SODA CAUSTIC—277,206 lbs., \$12,633, France; 658,025 lbs., \$33,624, Italy; 47,072 lbs., \$2,097, Mexico; 290,399 lbs., \$17,420, Argentina; 7,556 lbs., \$401, Brazil; 211,881 lbs., \$9,932, Uruguay; 158,402 lbs., \$8,762, Japan
ALCOHOL, WOOD—20 gals., \$10, Uruguay	GLYCERIN—3,323 lbs., \$1,998, England; 300 lbs., \$177, Cuba	SODA BICARBONATE—800 lbs., \$24, Cuba; 177 lbs., \$6,340, Brazil; 432 lbs., \$29, Uruguay
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$8,326, Argentina	HEXYMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$4,120, England; \$93, Uruguay	SODA BICHROMATE—4,386 lbs., \$1,750, Denmark; 24,984 lbs., \$16,128, France; 1,215 lbs., \$632, Mexico; 44,000 lbs., \$22,880, Argentina
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$1,491, England; \$1,834, Japan	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$297, Cuba; \$54, Argentina; \$11, Brazil; \$60, Uruguay	SODA CYANIDE—60,000 lbs., \$14,706, Mexico; 440 lbs., \$238, Uruguay
AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$22,281, France	IODINE—\$303, Uruguay	SODA HYPOSULPHITE—19,240 lbs., \$382, Denmark; 750 lbs., \$22, Panama; 5,060 lbs., \$161, New Zealand
ARSENIC—\$2,439, Uruguay	LEAD ACETATE—\$188, New Zealand	SODA NITRATE—98,256 lbs., \$2,898, Mexico; 22,255 lbs., \$1,240, Argentina
BALSAM—\$847, England; \$40, Argentina	LIME ACETATE—141,306 lbs., \$9,890, Denmark; 102,993 lbs., \$7,467, England	SODA PHOSPHATE—110 lbs., \$24, Uruguay
BEANS, VANILLA—2,152 lbs., \$2,851, Denmark	LIME SUPERPHOSPHATE—\$1,081, Australia	SODA SALICYLATE—233 lbs., \$982, Uruguay
BEESWAX—200 lbs., \$112, Mexico; 9 lbs., \$4, British West Indies	MERCURY—375 lbs., \$450, Ecuador	SODA SULPHIDE—10 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 5 lbs., \$1, Colombia; 153,255 lbs., \$7,586, Japan
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$803, Russia in Asia	PERFUMERY—\$27, Azores; \$230, Denmark; \$5,759, Greece; \$1,574, Italy; \$223, Portugal; \$24,591, England; \$85, Guatemala; \$7, Honduras; \$41, Nicaragua; \$26, Mexico; \$174, British West Indies; \$1,097, Cuba; \$807, Argentina; \$278, Brazil; \$354, Uruguay; \$1,350, Japan; \$17,233, Australia; \$1,088, New Zealand; \$139, Egypt; \$1,314, Italy; \$12,868, England; \$126, British Honduras; \$161, Guatemala; \$218, Mexico; \$275, Barbados; \$376, Trinidad; \$159, British West Indies; \$4,516, Cuba; \$118, Dutch West Indies; \$173, Hayti; \$638, Brazil; \$647, Chile; \$214, British Guiana; \$5,000, China; \$9,657, British India; \$376, Straits Settlements; \$675, British East Indies; \$27, Hongkong; \$7,745, Australia; \$5,125, New Zealand; \$5, Canary Islands; \$54, Costa Rica; \$210, Honduras; \$246, Nicaragua; \$217, Panama; \$385, Mexico;	SODIUM SALTS—\$385, Denmark; \$3,973, Greece; \$5,720, Russia in Europe; \$3,361, England; \$9, British West Indies; \$180, Argentina; \$101, Brazil; \$489, Uruguay; \$2,661, Japan
BORAX—\$3, British West Indies; \$5, Cuba; \$12,531, Japan	SODA SULPHITE—24,245 lbs., \$921, England; 5,400 lbs., \$375, Mexico; 1,320 lbs., \$151, Uruguay	SPONGES—1,500 lbs., \$1,250, England; \$1,008 lbs., \$819, Australia; 6 lbs., \$4, Panama; 6 lbs., \$5, Trinidad; 20 lbs., \$34, Peru; 5 lbs., \$3, Mexico
BROMINE—\$151, Uruguay	SODA SULPHUR—\$10 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 5 lbs., \$1, Colombia; 153,255 lbs., \$7,586, Japan	TOLUOL—10,600 lbs., \$2,670, Argentina
CALCIUM CARBIDE—\$30,400 lbs., \$7,914, Cuba; 11,379 lbs., \$270, Brazil	SODA TOLUOL—\$10 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 5 lbs., \$1, Colombia; 153,255 lbs., \$7,586, Japan	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$5,730, France	SODA WAX—\$10 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 5 lbs., \$1, Colombia; 153,255 lbs., \$7,586, Japan	
CASTOR OIL—80 gals., \$90, Greece; 30 gals., \$51, Costa Rica; 82 gals., \$185, Honduras; 705 gals., \$1,406, Cuba; 100 gals., \$185, Peru; 102 gals., \$124, Venezuela; 75 gals., \$120, British West Indies; 1,000 gals., \$1,665, Chile; 100 gals., \$142, British Guiana; 450 gals., \$741, Dutch Guiana; 150 gals., \$168, Peru	SODA WAX—\$10 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 5 lbs., \$1, Colombia; 153,255 lbs., \$7,586, Japan	
CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$3,630, England		
CHLOROFORM—\$160, Mexico; \$144, Argentina; \$48, Uruguay; \$264, Australia; \$620, New Zealand		

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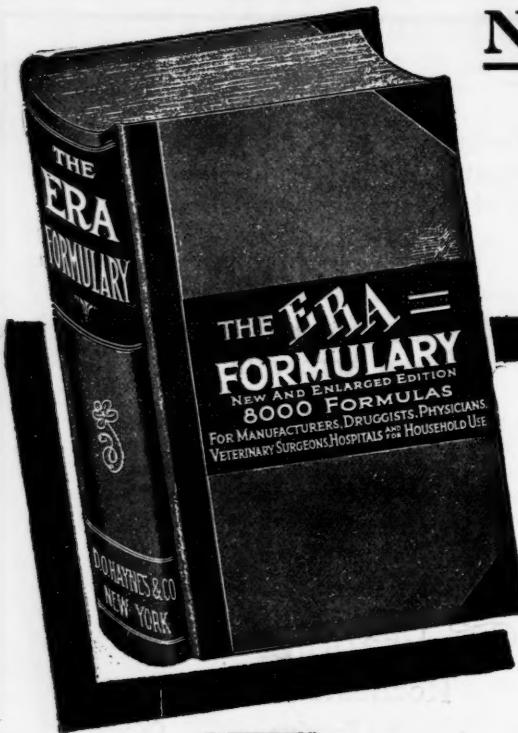
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